LEDONIAN CLUB. NTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE DONIAN CLUB

WILL BE HELD AT MICE'S HALL. VELFTH ANNUAL BALL

rolent Association

GGS HOUSE, CENTRAL HALL.

JAN. II. ONE WERE ONLY. NK MAC EVOY'S

LOBE THEATRE.

ADEMY OF MUSIC.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHNUS

and poor to see the most wonderful collec-ist Art and Nature ever exhibited in this city. TORICAL LECTURES.

CHARLES NOE'S NO. 45 North Clark-st.
A Prints preside. Nor clar to leading.
Private beam give. Endown.

'S DANCING ACADEMY.

AN SHEPPARD'S LECTUR

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27.

FIELD.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Will open, on Monday, Jan. 12,

ies; Plain and Striped Gaze

Chamberry; Colored Tarle-

orings in Gros Grains and Taf-

fetas, imported expressly for BALL, PARTY, and DINNER

State and Washington-sts.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S

REVIEW

FOR 1873.

E. COLBERT, Editor.

DUSINESS MEN in all branches who desire to reach the country trade should avail to reach the country trade should avail purpose. Special space, with runs, can now be recurred.

GENERAL NOTICES. CITY

ATTENTION!

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller, Room 3 City Hall.

BOARD OF TRADE.

NOTICE. clice is hereby given that George W. Wade is no long Manager of the Northern Illinois Department of the Association of America, and that no acts hereafte is by him, or moneys paid to him, will be recognized to eadd Association.

J. Q. A. KING

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1874.
The Board of Directors of this Association have declared a dividend

15 per cent on its Capital Stock,
Table to the stockholders on and

ter the 15th inst.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

ALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

L. DURELL, Prest. J. M. SURRETT, Cash.

CHAS. HENDSTEAD, AMP.

time made in Utah, Montans, Idaho, Nevada, Washington, Californis, and Orgon; and rely in our exphange available in any part of the Bases and Canada. Exchange and telegraph on the Base can be procured from our Chicago.

BERT WINTHROP & CO. PAWKERS AND BROKERS,
vallet.. New York, execute orders for STOCKI
AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on Detotal tenters as a general Banking and Borbera

8300,000.

ssouri State Lottery

COAL

DRESSES. Prices low.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1874.

DRESS GOODS, &c. ELEGANT FABRICS

Yesterday.

ganization Submitted. LEITER & CO.

Formation of the Workingmen's Party of Illinois.

Speeches by Messrs, McAuliffe, Klings, and Others.

They Exhort the Workingmen to Organize.

tans, new shades; Rich Bro-caded Silks, and Delicate Col-A Paper Is to Be Founded in Their

> Enthusiastic Adoption of the Platform.

the Workingmen's Association assured the re-porter Saturday that they would hold no more mass-meetings, and that their platform was still mass-meetings, and that their platform was still unfinished, nevertheless the report in Tuesday's Tribuye, that two mass-meetings for the purpose of adopting the new platform would be held yesterday proved to be correct. It was the intention of the leaders of the workingmen to mislead the reporters and keep them away from their meetings, and in this they succeeded preity well, this paper only being represented at the meetings, and is, therefore, able to give a full report of their proceedings. eport of their proceedings.
THE POLK STREET MEETING.

There were two mass-meetings held yester-day,—one at the Workingmen's headquarters, No. 139 West Polk street, and one at the corner of Church street and North avenue, on the North Bide. The meeting at No. 139 West Polk street was called to order by Mr. Winnen, who nomisated Mr. Christian Kraus as Chairman.

MR. KRAUS, after being unanimously elected, stated that the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Committee on Platform and Plan of Organization. He then introduced Mr. McAuliffe, who stated that the Committee appointed to present a platform had completed their task, and, after much-discussion and labor, they had adopted the following.

WHEREAS, All mankind are born with equal rights or a just and liberal share of life's necessities; and "WHEREAS, The existing laws do not concede the doreand rights; therefore, be it. Reasteed—First—No more legislation for monopoles, Repeal of all existing laws that favor monopoles.

Second—All ways and means of transportation and communication, such as railroads, canals, and tele-craphs, shall be managed and operated by the State or community. It

graphs, shall be managed and operated by the State or community.

Third-State and savings banks and fire-insurance to be established and controlled by the State.

Fourth-Repeal of the controct system so far as relates to public works.

Fifth-Amendment of the laws relating to recovery of wages by suits, that justice be impartially and speedily administered. All suits for recovery of wages to be decided within eight days.

Sixth-Abolities of the lessing of prison labor to companies or individuals. The prisoners to be employed by and in behalf of the State only.

Securit.—Compugacy education of all children between 7 and 14 years of age. Purchase of children's labor under 14 years of age. Purchase of children's labor under 14 years of age to be prohibited.

Eighth-Direct payment of all public officers and abolition of all fees.

Ninth-All officers who neglect or violate official duties to be recalled by the voters. The voters to elect officers to fill the positions vacated by pecalled officers.

Texth-Establishment of workingmen associations.

Minth—All officers who neglect or violate official duties to be recalled by the voters. The voters to elect officers to fall the positions vacated by pecalled officers.

Tenth—Establishment of workingmen associations. After reading the platform, which was vociferously cheered by the c.owd present,

Went on to say that the Committee did not ask them to adopt the platform hastily and on the impulse of the moment, but to discuss the merits of the same at their meetings, and talk it over, and if anything should be found wanting to have it added. They had not come together to brood over their present wrongs, but to prayide against the reoccurrence of the same wrongs that now existed.

TRE PRESS.

He went on and said that the interest of the press was not such as to ally it to the workingmen. It was obliged to publish whatever suited its readers best, and they had to expect that the press would fear their platform all to meces in the morning, and speak disparagingly of their movement. It was the paculiar mission of newspapers to clothe whatever news they had in such flowing language as would catch the eye of the people in general when it was first read. All was not gold that glittered.

They should organize section after section, and by calm exchange of thoughts and ideas should discuss the nerits of each and every word in the platform. The future Central Convention could amend it through their delegates. It was the intention of certain parties to start a paper in the interests of the workingmen, before long, that they might have an organ and the means to reply to the arguments of the existing press. That paper would do all it could to advance their principles, and its success would depend in a marked degree on the amount of sustemance it would receive from the workingmen might get the remnants of food that fell off the tables of hotels and restaurants. They did not want his nor any other persons glutted greed. The Alderman might take it to his constituents at the Bridswell, and the money expended on the prisoners th

THE WORKINGMEN.

Two Mass Meetings Held

The Platform and Plan of Or-

scocaded Satin Striped Gren-

Interest.

Although the members of the Committee of

COLVIN'S MESSAGE.

men's party may become members; two-thirds of the members of each section shall be employes.

Seventh—Each member shall pay 5 cents initiation fee and 5 cents monthly fee. One-half of the income from fees shall be given to the Gentral Committee for printing and general expenses. The remainder of fees shall be devoted to the expenses of the section.

All members that fail to pay their fees for a longer time than three months shall be discharged. Sickness or want of employment shall suittle a member to suspension from payment of fees.

Eichth—Each section shall have the power to discharge such members that act by word, writing, or deed to the detriment of the principles of the platform Discharged members shall not be admitted to any other section. Ex-Mayor Medill's Answer to the Criticism on His Administration.

Showing Why the Floating Indebtedness Has the Apth.—In case the fees are insufficient to meet expearance of a Large Increase.

> The Canal-Fund Exhausted in the Restoration of the Fire-Losses.

bers can be discharged by the majority of members of their sections or committees.

Thirteenth—The Workingmen's Convention shall have the power to amend these articles.

KARL KLINGS.

Mr. Karl Klings was then introduced, and read the platform and plan of organization in the German language, after which he made a speech in German, lauding the excellence of their new platform, hoping that every workingman in the city would now join their ranks and help them fight the battle for the workingmen's rights. So long as contracts were given to contractors, the workingmen would remain slaves. Laws should therefore be executed to compal the authorities to give contracts direct to the workingmen. Monopolies should be discontinued, and all special legislation should be abolished. He then went for What las Been Done for the City Within the Past Two Years.

Cause for Congratulation Instead of "A Croaking Jeremiad."

Pages, Dec. 20, 1873.

The Chicago papers containing the inaugural address of Mayor Colvin to the new Council have just been received. In those pasages under the ead of

TAKING AN ACCOUNT OF STOCK,
the finances of the city are placed in such a
light as to convey the impression that the preceding Administration had been managed very
extravagantly, if not recklessly. The matter is

all special legislation should be abolished. He then went for

THE STAATS-ZEITUNG,
accusing the proprietors of that paper of having created a Legislature which passed a law conferring the city printing upon them, and thus stealing from the people the sum of nearly a hundred thousand dollars, and therefore no other German paper could gain any foothold in this city. The Staats-Zeitung also had made the assertion, a few days ago, that the panic had been created by the workingmen who had squandered so much money. With such men no political frieudship was possible. Five sections had already been established since the beginning of the movement: Three German, one English and Irish, and one Polish. And since vesterday no less than thirty-sight new members had been added to their ranks. He hoped that the workingmen would remain firm in their demands, and sno-coss would finally crown their efforts.

Several other speakers made speeches similar to the above, and all spoke very favorably of the new platform.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE NORTH SIDE MEETING.

Quite a large crowd assembled at the corner of Church street and Chicago avenue, while the other meeting was going on. They organized by electing Mr. Thorsmark Chairman of the meeting. and who read to them the platform of organization reported at the other meeting. Mr. Thorsmark spoke very hopefully of the movement, and thought every workingman, no matter what his nationality or trade, should join in it. Measrs. Hanson and Stahl also made short speeches, after which the meeting adjourned. has increased only 32 per cent between April 1, 1869, and April 1, 1873, the debt had increased during the same period 88 per cent, not including the \$2,096,612 received in the meanwhile from the State. "The message also states that the "immediate resources turned ever to the new Administration amount only to \$754,707, with the exception of \$100,000 of tax certificates; whereas the immediate liabilities amount to \$1,861,704, the greater portion of which matures point to the let of April 1874." It is admitted \$1,861,704, the greater portion of which matures prior to the lat of April, 1874." It is admitted, however, that there are \$1,100,000 in the Treasury to the credit of special funds, such as the water-tunnel, public buildings, etc. But this admission is sturred over in such a way as to create the impression that the money can be of no use in aiding the new Administration in its fiscal embarrassments. The impression acquit to be made on the minds of the catizons by these figures is quite obvious. I had supposed

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Cortes Not to Be

Convoked for One

Year.

Result of the Recent Elections in

Germany.

Defeat of the Mexican Insur-

gents in Coahuila.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Dispatches from Madrid

Madero, Jan. 11 .- A decree has been issued

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A letter from Mr. Whalley, M. P., appears in to-day's papers contradicting the statement made by Luie, the Tichborne wit-ness, on trial for perjury.

given a comprehensive review of the city's finances and the struggles of the Administration to make ends meet during the preseding two years, especially as he had been Chairman of the Finance Committee the last year and member of it the first; but in this I am disappointed, And, at this distance, with no official document reports, or papers to refer to, and nothing by supply the omission of the Acting-Mayor. But I court all investigation and inquiry into the financial management of the City Government. from Dec. 1, 1871, to Sept. 1, 1873, and I think I can safely add, to Dec. 1, 1873.

Mayor Colvin states the fiscal condition of the

gies to the suppression of insurrection, and sthe tranquilization of the country, and not until these tasks are accomplished will be summon

on the 1st of April, 1869, is stated to have been \$306.871, whereas the floating debt of April 1, 1873, is put down at \$1,849,332, showing an increase of this species of liability of more than a million and a half of dollars. But the message neglects to state that in 1869, under the city tax-law then in existence, all municipal taxes were required to be paid within the municipal year for which they were levied. On the 1st of April, 1869, all, or nearly all, the taxes for 1868 had been collected and placed to the credit of the City Government, and, of course, there could not be much floating debt,—there should have been nope at that time of year. So the taxes of 1870 were collected before April 1, 1871, which accounts for the small floating debt reported on that day. But on the lat day of April, 1872, and lat of April, 1873, scarcely a dollar of the taxes of the preceding year 1871 and 1872 had been received, for the simple reason that there was no law in existence whereby the City Government could enforce the collection of taxes prior to April 1 of those years. Hence, on those days there was, necessarily, large outstanding floating indebtedness. And there will be still larger ou the 1st of April next, for the same reason, viz.: that the taxes of 1873 cannot be collected until after that date, unless the law shall be changed this winter, as it ought to be, restoring the tax-paying time as it was before the fire. lissolving all political associations charged with dissolving all political associations charged with conspiring against the interest of the country or the integrity of its territory.

London, Jan. 11.—A special from Madrid to the Times says Gen. Dominquez. commanding the forces besigning. Cartagens, has telegraphed that he has compelled Atalaya Castle to surrender, and that he has summoned the other forts of the city. A telegram to the Standard from the vicinity of Cartagens gives a rumor that another magazine exploded within the walls Saturday, and 200 persons were killed. It is expected that the capture of Atalaya Castle will lead to the speedy capitulation of the city. CERMANY.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—In the elections for members of the Reichsiag vesterday, the Danish party carried all the districts in North Schleswig, in which they were successful at the last and previous election.

Partial returns of the elections show that the number of National Liberals and Progressionists returned is about even, other parties falling far behind. Dantzic, Leipsic. Bremen, Lubeck, and Munich elect Liberal members; and Berlin, Koenigsberg, and Breslan Progressionists. Candidates of the clerical party are chosen in Krefeld, Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Aachen.

MEXICO.

Rrefeld, Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Aachen.

MEXICO.

Matamoras. Jan. 11.—The forces of Gen. Zepeda, the deposed Governor of Coahuila, have again been defeated by the troops supporting the Legislature and sustaining the election of Dr. Selas, as Governor. The action took place near Monclova, the capital of the State, and, although a revere engagement was not decisive, both parties are still in the field, and the General Government have appointed a Provisional Governor for the State until a new election can be held. It is supposed that Gen. Fleury, who is in command of about 1,000 Federal troops and 2,000 National Guards, will be able to prevent further hostilities between Gen. Zepeda and Dr. Selas.

Gen. Escobedo, Governor of San Louis Potosi, has retired, and Manuel Muero has taken charge a Provisional Governor. It is said that Gen. Escobedo lesves the office to attend to private business. A want of accord between him and the General Government is perhaps the real reason. restoring the tax-paying time as it was before the fire.

WHEN I ENTERED

upon the duties of the Mayor's office, on the 1st of December, 1871, no taxes were coming into the City Treasury, but that was not the worst of it. There was no law in existence whereby any man could be forced to pay his taxes. The Courts had decided that the old city tax-law was no longer valid, but in fact was unconstitutional. The first care of the new Administration was to prepare such a bill as would insure the collection of the unrepealed and unrebated purion of the levy of 1871. To get it passed was found to be a slow and difficult matter. Nobody after the fire seemed anxious to pay taxes, and there was no rush to the Collector's office as I well remember. The bill was not got through the Legisture until spring, and the taxes were not finally obtained under it until sometime in the summer of 1872, and it the meanwhile the Administration.

shich choose to assess and collect their own taxes. This law authorizes such cities to collect under the State law if they deem that the better course, which provision was inserted to enable Chicago and other cities to collect under the State law hereafter when the grab-law swindle is swept away or otherwise disposed of. Instead of the insinuations thrown out against the preceding Administration, it is entitled to the thanks of the present one for what it did to enable its successors to collect their revenues independently of the grab-law entanglements.

From the tener of Mayor Colvin's message it is apparent that he desires to be informed what he desires to be mformed what he desires to be mformed what he cannot be the last of April, 1873. I shall endeavor to furnish him the songat-for light, so that his present lively curiosity may thereafter be changed into a calm contemplation of the remarkable facts.

The Common Council in June, 1871, made appropriations to the amount of \$4,600,000, in round numbers, in addition to the amounts to be expended from the sale of bonds and proceeds of special assessments, the whole foeting up some \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. (The famous "Nuncteen" and the independent Boards of Extravagance were then running things at a lively pace, and were having a good time generally.) To cover the \$4,600,000 of direct appropriations the "Nineteen" levied, a 15-mill tax which was calculated to yield, on property valued at \$290,000,000, the sum of \$4,200,000. The remaining \$400,000 was expected to be procured from rents, fines, and licenses.

WHEN THE PLE CAME IN COTOPER, and spoiled all calculations, the greater portion or it, \$4,600,000, had been expended, as works of all kinds had been pushed under a full-head of steam from the beginning of that municipal year. When I came into the Mayor's office in December, I found something like \$3,700,000 of the year's apprupriations had been expended, and there were still four months of the year to get through. The City Government had apent about \$3,50

But when had the money been procured to make the advances on tax collections? In the first place, something like \$1,100,000 had illegally been drawn from the special, water tunnel, and achool-house funda. Secondly, there was due nearly \$300,000 to the canal contractors in excess of the proceeds of the sale of canal lien bonds for deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and this legacy was left for my Administration to pay the best wayit could. Three or four bundred thousand dollars of street improvement special assessment taxes in excess of what were needed had been collected, and this special fund had also been spent, and my Administration was called on by hundreds and thousands of citizens who held certificates for rebate to refund them this money. As to how it was done, ask the late Comptroller. Then there were large sums due contractors of all descriptions and relates due on street openings, the money having been used for general expenses. In addition to the foregoing, the city owed the gas companies for a whole year's consumption, amounting to some \$350,000. Bestdes all the foregoing items there were certificates of indebtedness outstanding to the amount of saveral hundred thousand the state and the same of saveral hundred thousand the same of saveral hundred thousand the same of the sam

ceeded \$2,500,000, and

THE THEASURY AS BARK AS A PTOKED BONE,
and the city itself in the condition of a cinder.

The general aspect of affairs was vary finitering and encouraging at the time, as I recollect,
the visidly I More than \$220,000,000 of property had been consumed, and more than 100,000
citizens had not where to lay their heads, and
were subsisting on the food issued by the Relief
and Aid Society and special assistance of friends.
And 50,000 additional people, whose dwellings had not been burnt, were out
of work, as the shope and stores and factories
which had furnished them employment were reduced to smoke and ashes. The credit of the
city seemed absolutely destroyed, and

BAKKHUPPOY STARED US IN THE FACE.

In this condition of things, a few days before
my election or inauguration, I forget which, the
Common Council which previously had made
such reckless and prodigal expenditures met,
and, in a fit of contrition and remores, repealed
one-third of the tax levy, notwithstanding they

Perhaps Mr. Colvin now begins to see what became of THE CANAL LIEN MONEY?

Nineteen hundred thousand of it made good the void caused by the rebate and repeal of an equal amount of taxasion, leaving less than \$200,000 of the \$2,000,612 of canal lien money available for rebuilding bridges, risducts, school and engine houses, police stations, temporary City Hall, sidewalls, and a thousand other things which had to be replaced. The whole cost of restoring those fire losses I do not remember, but think it must have exceeded, first and last, the total amount of money received from the State. And all we had to live on and to struggle with a load of bequeathed floating debts, was the inadequate

LITTLE TEN-MILL TAX, of which half a million had to be given back in rebates on burnt property. Mr. Colvin complains hitterly of the aggregate of the Appropriation hall of June. 1673, and proposes to remedy it by remitting part of the tax after the money has been spent, which would be repeating on himself the blunder the Council of 1870-1 committed on my Administration. But he will be tax-levy after he has carefully examined all the items of that Appropriation bill, and learned what the actual minimum necessities of the City Government are. The fire and the crippled committed on the city's finances, put everything back for eighteen months, and the large appropriations of last summer were nearly all needed to make up for lost time. The school-houses accommodations were wholly inadequate. There were tens of thousands of children unable to find seats in the school-houses. There was a universal demand for large additions to the Fire Department for the protection of the city, and it costs money to buy lots, build engine-houses, purchase engines and other equipments, and support the companies of me and horses who run them; and it also costs

NUMBER 142

WASHINGTON.

Alleged Irregularities in the Navy Department.

Five-Sixths of the Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Expended by Oct. 1.

The Spanish Complication a Cover for Previous Extravagance.

the fire, viz.: between December and April of acti year.

The new Mayor speaks of an INCREASE OF THE BONDED DEST between April, 1869, and April, 1871, of 85,661,500. An inspection of the records will show him that not a dollar of that increase occurred during the Administration of his predecessor and he will see, furthermore, if he looks, that every penny of the money except about \$200,00 had been drawn out of the Treasury and expended on one thing or auditor, and that my Administration was obliged to restore to the special funds some \$1,100,000 or more which has been illegally diverted therefrom by the precedure of the procedure of the procedu

cial funds some \$1,100,000 or more which had been illegally diverted therefrom by the preceding Administration,—the same one which robbed mine of a million and a half of taxes after they had spent the money. I wish to call his attention also to the fact that the interest on these \$5,661,500 of new bonds amounts to nearly \$400,000 a year, and that legacy was left to my Administration to pay for two years. It will bee me his turn for the part two. For the first year of my Administration the receipts for water rents were not half what they were before the first year of my Administration the receipts for water rents were not half what they were before the first, and it was only during the last half year that the incoune from this source was nearly restored. This deficiency was an additional cause of embarrassment which will not trouble fir. Colvin, because the receipts hereafter for water reat will be much larger than before the firs. The tax ordered to be assessed by the late Council, when collected by the new Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA.

Caleb Cushing's Nomination Not Well Received by Administra-

Investigation as to the Loss at Sea of the Virginius.

tional Freight Railroad.

The Pairmount Bridge Contract.—The State Debt. Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune. PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The Municipal Reform Association his instructed their counsel to appeal from the decision of the court at mis prins refusing to grant a preliminary injunction against the Fairmount Bridge contract. In ac-

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Disratch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TOWNSHIP BOND QUESTION.

LOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan, 10—In pursuance of call for a town meeting of the people of emington Township, to consider what setten appropriate to protect the interest as stockders who have invested \$100,000 in the Indipolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and re similar interest in the LaFayotte, Bloomington & Mississipps Boad, a large body of tax, gers met in the main Court-room this after-on. The meeting was the largest and most citing town-meeting ever held in this townip. The Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell was elected iderator, and R. Waters. Secretary.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The subject was introduced by the following solution, offered by Mr. Waters:

subject was introduced by the following ion, offered by Mr. Waters:

sed, That N. 8 Sunderland, Supervisor, be reteed and convention of such stockholders of
\$5. 8 W. Railway Company as held the stock of
\$1 County, and the citics of Pekin and Urbana,
following townships: Pekin, Urbana, Eigin
Mackinaw, Clermont, West, Empire, Downs,
gron, Danvers, Santa Anna, Blue Bidge, MidWest Urbana, St. Joseph, and Danville,
held in convention at the earliest pracday, for the purpose of taking inderation means and measures necessary to
he interest of said stockholders (That said,
N. stland, M. Swann, and P. Whitman, the sind are
ppointed delegates to attend seich convention,
power to take such steps in the premises as
judgments the interests of the town may re-

a statement showing the result of investings of far as could be ascertained without one to the books of the Company, to which had been denied him. He read the folcommunications showing that such reliad been made and refused:

OFFICE GENERAL MARAGER,
URBANA, Ill., Jan. 2, 1874.

Leckigford, Biominoton, Id.:

1: Your favor of the 30th ult. to Mr. A. P.
Tressurer, in which you request an opportunity to the company, was duly
Had the authorities of the Town of Empire.

edifully, Charles Shackle

ormerly Director of the Lafayette Road, replied on him and urged that to attack the road now fould be to kill the goose that laid the golden gg; that in order to build the road bonds had be negotiated at low figures, and so forth.

Speeches were made in favor of immediate and decisive action as stated in the resolution by the Hon. J. L. Rowell, W. C. Watkins, and others. O. L. Treeves, said to be the Attorney of the Tejedo Road, Gen. Blagomfeld, and others made speeches counseling deliberation before acting.

a setting.

Gridley offered an amendment to strike it that part of the resolution giving power Committee to act without further orders, amendment was adopted by a close vote, ames of G. A. Davis and B. R. Abbot were

was held at Leroy by the people of Empire Township, resulting in the empowering of Supervisor Howard to expend the money necessary to employ a legal expert to examine into the affairs of the road.

SPRINGFIELD ROADS.

Special Describe to The Chicago Tribuna.

Consovering, Ill., Jan. 10.—Judge Treat-made order to day in the Springfield & Illinois

SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD CASE

The appointment of a Receiver. The attorys representing the interests involved in the sease met the Judge this afternoon his private office, and agreed upon A. Beecher, at present Vict-President the road, the Hon. Alexander Starne, this city, and M. H. Bloodgood, of New York, Receivers, and they were appointed. It not probable, under the Receivers appointed, it any radical changes will be made in management, as Mr. Beecher is now practify the business manager of the road, and all rices will be estimated with his selection.

This places two of our railroads in the hands Receivers.

Gr. Hinckley has changed the time card on

GILMAN, CLINTON a SPRINGFIELD BAILEOAD, that the train which left here at 12:10 p. m., is arrived at Gilman making close compection in the Hinois Central at 5 p. m. for Chicago, we leaves at 8 a. m., arriving at Gilman at 5 p. Cocupying four hours and ten minutes longer the run. There are to be no passenger trains, tall trains carry freight.

THE DAVENPORT & ST. PAUL.

Energi Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

VENTORS, Is., Jan. 10.—Considerable comt and excitement have been created here by
published attacements that the genuine bouders of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad

organist that Company, to compel it to show that disposition has been made of the money sized on the bonds negotiated. It is stated hat the Construction Company of this oad has, within the past two years, negotiated through a single German bank-ng-house, the New York branch of which H. Amy & Co., its bonds to the extent of 3,000,000, and it is charged that in the application of these funds so raised there has been EVIDENT FRAUD.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

NOTON, D. C., Jan. 10.-A number of Iowa, was called to the chair, and Representives Barrere, of Illinois, and Hereford, of Wirghus, were appointed Secretaries. Repentative Holman alluded to the fact that dur the last Congress the appropriations rivers and harbors exceeded \$5,000,000, said it was currently reported that efforts we be made to reduce them this session to \$3,000. What was to-be the policy of Congress the subject of

OM. What was to-be the policy of Congress on the subject of CHEAF TRANSPORTATION?

It was a matter of great moment. If appropriations are reduced, they might be applied to a few specific objects, where the momey would be spent for the benefit of the people at large.

REPRESENTATIVE HUBLIBUT,
a member of the Committee ou Railways and Canala, said he came here to receive information. There were before that Committee

PROFECTS INVOLVING THE EXPENDITURE OF

tion. There were before that Committee PROUNCYS INVOLVING THE EXPENDITURE OF \$130,000,000.

All of them had their friends. While many of these projects were local or sectional, some of them were national. Although in the section where he lived there was no immediate connection with the Mississippi River, yet that river was important to the agricultural interests of Illinois at large, and he, therefore, was infavor of the Fort St. Philip Canal.

he, therefore, was infavor of the Fort St. Philip Canal.

THE REPROVEMENT OF THE OREAT LAKES and means of making navigation accessible to the sea were second to note of the other schemes proposed for cheap transportation, which included the deepening of the St. Clair Flats and Niagara Canal. Then there was also a project for a canal across New Yorz to divert to the canal Western produce which now sought an omitet through the St. Lawrence. Another scheme was the opening of the Tennessee River through various channels to afford some outer to the Atlantic coast to reach Georgia or South Carolina. There were other schemes of a like nature and importance. The cry of the West was for some immediate action on the part of Congress to relieve them from the engorgement from the overflow of the productions of the Mississippl Valley. There was growing up a well-founded complianty adainst the Railbords.

This had been going on for ten years, and had extended to other States. A Sub-Committee had reported to the General Committee a bill which would be considered by them, providing for a Board with a view to reduce the exorbitant rates now charged by railroads. He thought the Committee would indone this bill, and report it next week. He was satisfied that Congress could act upon this subject under power to regulate commerce between the States, and gave his views in favor of a present railboad 1,300 miles long. cry of

showing the great act among 1,300 Mills 1000, showing the great act among which would result both to Western producers and Eastern consumers, while the road itself would be a source of great profit. He could prove that with an enterprise of this character there would be such a reduction of transportation rates as would cusble us to successfully competes in European markets with the wheat of the Black Sea and Mediterranean. A proposition to construct.

Black Sea and Mediterranean. A proposition to construct

A DOUBLE-TRACK ROAD from some point on the Hudson to Council Bluffs, with branches to St. Louis and Chicago, had been made, but the projectors require the United States to guarantee the payment of interest on certain of their bonds. He hoped in course of a week to prepare a bill embodying in it a pledge of the United States, with such guards and guarantees as would prevent the occurrence of such impositions by railroads as those to which they were now subject.

REFRESENTATIVE HEREFORD said instead of voting to reduce, he should vote to increase the appropriations for rivers and harbors.

harbors.

REPRESENTATIVE WKEE

explained that when there was much talk about retrenchment all knew that a good deal of money would be spent, for many members of Congress had bills prepared for buildings for their respective localities, and they would resort to log-rolling to pass them. The Post-Office building in New York could be stopped. It cost four times as much as was required to complete the Fort St. Philip Canal, so that the commerce of the Mississippi could reach the sea. Hs would say, in the words of another, Let us place the money where it would do the most good. [Laughter.]

spoke of the importance of immediate relief by despening the St. Clair flats, and channels of the lakes and month of the Detroit River, which in all would not exceed \$2,000,000.

REPRESENTATIVE DOBBINS discount of the word of heavy appropriations and complained of delays and insufficient accommodations for stock from the West, to

the East.

REPRESENTATIVE LUTTRELL

was for lupelling railroad companies to cheapen
their freights, and would vote for every proposition to open up important rivers to commerce, REPERENTATIVE STANARD felt gratified with the discussion. They had all received the light for which they came. said his State had long been committed to transportation, and would indorse any and proposition having that object in view.

The meeting then adjourned to meet two weeks hence, when the Committee on Railways and Canals will have matured some practical measure which can be considered.

THE GRANGERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 10.—The Grangers held their County Convention in this city to-day, and it was attended by hundreds of farmers, representing forty-five Clubs and five regular Granges, the former having increased of late at the rate of four a week. The meeting was very camest one, the discussions being animated, and the interest manifested commensurate. The sentiment of the meeting was expressed in demands for a reduction of officers' salaries, a more judicious exponditure of county moneys on the part of the Commissioners, economy generally, and an urgent appeal to the farmers to unite in the movement. They also passed a resolution providing for a county agent to make purchases for the different Clubs, and especially to act for them in negotiating with manufacturers. Meeting of Grangers in Wayne Coun-

The Pennsylvania Grangers.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Harrisburgh State Grange of Pennsylvania closed, its three days' session yesterday, after appointing deputies to establish subordinate Granges. The next annual session will be held in Williamsport.

MANUFACTURES.

England Establishments Re

Bowron, Mass., Jan. 10.—The railroads and mills all over New England are beginning to feel the effects of renewed confidence. The Arnold Print-Works, at North Adams, will resume operations on the 15th inst. The year opens with signs of great activity in manufacturing business in Plymouth. Many concerns are flooded with orders, which drive them to their fullest capacity. The Cecheco woolen mill, at East Rochester. N. H., which has been running on three-fourths time, is now running full time, with full wages. The Merrimack Company, of Lowell, has resumed running on full time. Orders have been issued to put into full operation the machinery of the mills, a part of which has been idle.

AGRICULTURAL.

Dubuque's Bid for the State Fair Lo-

Speaks Dispetch to The Chicago Pribune,
Dunrques, Ia., Jan. 10.—At a meeting of citizens to-night the Committee of Twenty-five
reported having collected \$15,000, the sum required to erect buildings and prepare the
grounds for the next State Fair, should the
State Association decide to meet in Dubuque
next fall. Seven trustees were appointed by the
citizens to take charge of the subscriptions.

NO FREE PASSES. ual hegurs of members yesterday, and this rining both Houses had a quorum. So much

morping both Houses had a quorant. So maken for the abolition of dead-headism.

The STATIONERY GRAR.

The recolutions passed by the House yesterday, authorizing the drawing of stationery by the Clerk of the House, the Doorkeeper of the House, and Chairmen of Committees, is of a piece with this extra session. There was no good reason for holding this extra session, except the paramount necessity of the members drawing \$5 a day. They are determined to make all they can. Their days are numbered. It is safe to predict that not twenty of these Representatives will ever come back. Therefore, they fell as if they did not care a continental, and that they might as well have their "whack" out of the people while the chance is theira. That part of the resolution directing the Secretary of Sasts to give stationery to the Clerk of the House was perfectly right, only that there was no need of making any such order, as the Secretary of Sasts and draw at his own sweet will for anything he pleases, or anything his friends, the members, desire? Who is the Doorkeeper? The man who keeps the door, and preserves silence in the lobbies and galleries. He is not a disbursing officer of the State, a Quartermaster or Commissary. Under the resolution he has plemary powers, and may call for a gold pen, a ream of paper, or a bootjack. Then the Chairmen of Committees have the same authority to bleed the State, although they and each member of their Committees to \$60 each to pay for stationery. And this "grab" went through by an overwhelming vote. No voice but that of Cassedy was raised against it, and his was the voice of one crying in the willderness. Where was Farmer Bavage, with his seconomy? The county Attorney's office in Cook County? Where was Farmer Hart, of LaSalle, who could abuse monopoly, but had not a word to say

Farmer, Bradwell, who leads what is set of the Republican party, and trembles for the future of the remnant? Where was be then? Where, oh, where was Bradwell? Where was Farmer Gordon with his sympathy for tax-payers? Where were all the men who voted to denounce the Congressional salary-grab, while at the same time they were drawing pay in the nature of a salary-grab themselves, and had it in their hearts to vote for the additional immine. at the same time they were drawing pay in the nature of a salary-grab themselves, and had it in their hearts to vote for the additional iniquity of a "stationery-grab?" Had these men the power to fix their own salaries as Congressmen have, what would become of the State of Illinois? The Benators and Representatives in Congress from this State who voted for the salary-grab should meet in Washington and pass rasolutions decouncing the salary-grab and the stationery-grab of this Legislature and advise it to adjourn. It would be only "tit for tat."

The bill was drawn in Chicago, and was sanctioned by these officials before it came down here. Is there any necessity for enacting a law increasing the revenue of these offices so that the incumbents may swell their incomes by drawing interest on balances in their hands? Such balances, too, are a temptation to speculation. Before this bill passes it should be shown that the amounts it will turn into the Treasuries of these offices does not greatly exceed their actual running expanses.

running expenses.

Insurance.

The County Insurance bill provides that companies with a capital of not less than \$25,000 may be organized to insure property in the county.

county.

DeLinquent cook county members.

Senter McGrath arrived from Chicago this morning. Is it not about time that Mears.

Waite, Thompson, and Williamson came down and attended to their staties in the Senate?

What were they elected for? And why are the charge of Mears. Wayness, Lorner Sherman

What were they elected for ? And why are the chairs of Messra. Wayman, Lomax, Sherman, Halpin, Cullerton, Kano, Condon, and Mo-Laughlin vacant in the House?

ABOLITION OF THE PARK BOARDS.

Senator McGrath will introduce a bill next week abolishing the Park Boards of North, West, and South Chicago, and placing the parks and park funds under control of the Board of Public Works.

A bill will be introduced enabling cities to borrow from can fund to an ply deficiencies in others. The object is that cities may use money on hand instead of borrowing it at high rates of interest. Chicago is now paying 10 per cent for half a million of deliars, when it has in the Treasury large amounts to the credit of the water, school, and other funds.

Misc Charlton, the newly elected Third Assistant Clark, appeared promptly this morning and entered upon her duties.

Mr. Morrison offered his resolutions, printed in these dispatches verteraley, calling for carsam information as to the effect of the Hailroad law. Oberly objected, as he did yesterday, but the rules were suspended and the resolutions were before the House. Mr. Oberly stated that only one half of the law—the worser half—went into effect last July, and the best part of it would not go into operation until the 15th inst. He-believed the law should have a fair trial, and he understood this was the first stap of the enemies of the law to make it appear unjust. Mr. Morrison did not like to see the gentlemen so tender-footed about a resolution of inquiry. He was in favor of regulating railroads, but he wanted to understand the effect of it. Mr. Race moved to table the resolution, which was lost,—21 to 11,—they cas being Anderson. Ballow, Casserly, Crawford, Davis, Derey, Mulvane, Neville, Oberly, Streetor. The resolution was adopted. Another to strike out the preactical working of the jaw.

Malled, shaft the companies shall be liable for injuries to employee cansed by the negligence or misconduct of their fellow-servants, the same as if the injuries were done to strangers, and that the inj

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.
SENATE.
SPAINGUED, III, Jun. 10.
PENTENTIARY INVESTIGATION.
Mr. PALMER, by leave, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee ou Federal Institutions to visit the Penitentiary and report the result of their investigation concerning the lightly and government of that institution.

the result of their investigation concerning to discipline and government of that institution.

The resolution was adopted by a light, by rather close, viva voce vote.

The appointments by the Governor of Notaries Public were taken up and confirmed, yeas, 36, nays, none. Senator McGrath answering to his name for the first time.

THE CENTENNIAL CRIMERATION.

Mr. NICHOLSON introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Board of Commissioners for the centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876, and asked its adoption.

Mr. STARNE threads the content of the contennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876, and asked its adoption. Mr. STARNE thought there were enough paid Commissions in the Siste, and if there was any compensation connected with this Commission, he wanted time to consider the same.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Miscellansons Sabjects.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

The repealing act of the revision report was read and ordered to a second reading.

RALEROD SCHEDULES:

Mr. REYNOLDS presented a resolution requesting the Railroad Commissioners to furnish the Senate with copies of their schedule of rates of tariff, provided the same shall not necessitate additional printing.

Mr. WASHBURN said that if their schedules were printed they would be distributed; if not, they would not be printed by an order of the Senate.

Senate,
After discussion, Mr. SHELDON moved to refer to the Committee on Printing, which was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 23.
Mr. HINCHCLIFFE moved to lay on the table. ost—veas, 17; navs, 21. Mr. STEELE moved to strike out the proviso

Mr. STEELE moved to strike out the proviso against additional expense for printing.

Mr. PALMER said that he wanted the schedules at any expense. They contained some outrageous rates, so far as the road on which he lived, as he knew.

The fhain question was ordered on motion of Mr. VORIS.

Mr. STEELE'S amendment was lost—yeas 7; nays, 29; and the resolution adopted—yeas, 20; nays, 19.

mays, 29; and the resolution adopted—yeas, 20; nays, 19.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

Mr. KELLY, by consent, presented a bill for postponing the time for the assessment and collection of taxes in cities for nine months, which bill provides for repairing some irregularities in the election or appointment of Assessors and Collectors in 1873 in Quincy and some other cities. The bill was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Revenue.

SOLDIZAS' HOME.

Leave was granted to Mr. Shepard for the recording the first time of Homse bill \$10, appropriating \$50,001 for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Ordered to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A resolution of last April, instructing the Secretary of State to order the State Printer to do the printing of the Railroau Commissioners, was reported by Mr. STRONG, from the Printing Committee, with the recommendation that it lie upon the table.

THE REVISION.

Mr. UPTON, from the Bevision Committee, and SANFORD, from the Judiciary, reported bills from those Committees, with the motion to lie on the table, the subject matters thereof being incorporated in the report of the Joint Revision Committee.

FIRST ERADING OF BILLS.

Vision Committee.

The following bills were read a first time:
Making railroad employes responsible for carelessness. Ordered printed and referred to Committee on Railroads.

For the collection of wages. Beferred to the
Committee on Manufactures.
Concerning roads and bridges, for converting
any surplus in the State Treasury to the credit
of counties and towns for railroad purposes,
Conceyping Masters in Chancery.

Adjourned till 5:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE introduced a resolution making the consideration of all bills second to the consideration of the revision bills. Laid

making the consideration of all bills second to the consideration of the revision bills. Laid over under the rule.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS.

Senate Bill \$90. for the publication and distribution of the journals of the Legislature, came up on the second reading for consideration by sections, and elicited a great deal of discussion concerning the economy of the movement. After as hour's talk, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Printing.

OBARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. BALDWIN, by leave, called up Senate Bill \$34, relating to property conveyed to the State in trust for charitable institutions, which was ordered engroused and printed for a third reading.

was ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading.

A communication from the Secretary of the Railroad Commissioners, saying that in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, copies of the schedules of the Baard of rates for railroads had been ordered printed.

MISCHILANBOUS.

Senate Bill 486, repealing the Court of Common Pleas of Amboy, was ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading.

A motion to adjourn was lost—yeas 12, nays 14.

Mr. WARE introduced a bill preventing the obstruction of public streams.
Another motion to adjourn was lost—yeas 14, nays 17.

nays 17.

AAILBOAD PASSES.

Mr. CASEY moved to suspend the rules to take up his resolution calling upon the Railroad Committee to report the bill profifbiting the issuance of railroad passes to State and county officers. Carried—yeas 30, nays 1.

The Senate again refused to adjourn—yeas 3, nays 23. pays 23.
Under the previous question moved by Mr.
CUMMINGS, the resolution was adopted by a

manimous vote.

The Senate then adjourned—yeas 17, nays 14. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Committee on Elections reported in favor of vacating the seat of Mr. Sylvester from the Thirty-second District, and of seating Joseph H. Erving as his successor. This case is important, if it establishes as the precedent that a member removing permanently from his District vacates his seat. Mr. Sylvester sent a letter abandoning his claims, but, owing to an informality, the report was recommitted. It was subsequently concurred in, and Mr. Erving took his seat.

Mr. Rogers introduced a resolution instructing the Revenue Committee to prepare a bill extending the time for collecting taxes to May 10, 1874, and it was adopted—yeas, 63; nays, 87.

The bill defining the duties of State's Attorneys was reconsidered, and Mr. Armstrong, of Laballe, moved to amend so that they should be compelled to prosecute suits against railroad companies for extortion and unjust discrimination. Mr. Oberly made a speech against the motion, and Mr. Rountree sitempted to ridicule it by moving that State's Attorneys should wear two hats, etc., but the joke fell flat, and the Speaker very properly ruled it out of order. Mr. Armstrong's amendment was then adopted, 65 to 53, and again the bill was ordered to a third reading.

INTEREST ON COUNTY BAILEOAD BONDS.

Mr. Walker introduced the following, which was referred to the Revenue Committee:

WHENGER ON COUNTY BAILEOAD BONDS.

Mr. Walker introduced the following, which was referred to the Revenue Committee:

WHENGER ON COUNTY BAILEOAD BONDS.

Mr. Walker introduced the following in the hands of the State Treasurer from the 1st days of July and January, interest, and the counties are deprived of the use of said bonds being due and payable on the 1st days of July and January following.

Resolved, That the Revenue Committee be instructed to resport a bail to this House so amending the Revenue lever a bail to this House so amending the Brevenus levers for the list days and an any former and provided the theory and bonds of the counties.

The Chairman of Cootingent ported in favor of employing thirtee Pills were introduced as follows:
By Mr. HAX—To amend the Municipal Income

poration act.

By Mr. OBERLY—Defining the liability of railroad companies to their employes.

By Mr. NULTO N—To amend the act in regard to classification of counties. To amend the Fees

By Mr. PLOWMAN-To amend the Reve By Mr. FLANDERS-To repeal the Registry By Mr. LAWYER-To extend the time for col-By Mr. HARVEY-To amend the last in regard

By Mr. HARVEY.—To amend the law in regard to cemeteries.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

The bill relative to State's Attorneys was again taken up on a motion to reconsider, entered by Mr. PLOWMAN, his object being to strike out the clause inflicting a fine on persons practicing air Justices' Court without a license.

Mr. CANSEDY believed anyone should be allowed to practice in a Justice's Court. They had enfranchised uiggers and women, but the lawyers, though white men, had no rights see profession was bound to respect. The clod-hop-pers, he said, were ready to meet the issue, and he advised the lawyers to lay on Macduff...

Mr. LANE (Hancock) thought no man but a lawyer should appear in any Court.

Mr. HART, on the part of the farmers, thought they had a right to employ anyone they pleased, and farmers were not to be brow-beat by lawyers in the House or out of it.

Mr. POLLOCK.—Poked fun at the farmers, and Mr. GORDON came to the rescue in a fair speech on the accounting side.

Mr. FOLLOCK—Foked fun at the farmers, and Mr. GORDON came to the resone in a fair speech on the agricultural side.

Mr. TRUITT—Did not believe lawyers should be hedged in. He desired free trade in law. Let the farmers and mechanics study law and practice it if they liked, and they would better understand the laws of the land. The farmers were victorious—the reconsideration being carried—67 to 18.

victorious—the reconsideration being carried—67 to 18.

The lawyers offered an amendment intended to pull the wool over the farmer's eyes, but they could not do it—by 72 to 34; and then the farmers amendment eliminating the section punishing unlicensed persons from practicing in Justices' courts was adopted—71 to 29.

Thus ended the contest between farmers and lawyers, being a victoral for the Farmers.

This antagonism between the tillers of the soil and the leval profession in the House is one of the remarkable developments of the session. The lawyers are more fertile of expedients, but the farmers have the numbers, and can be beaten only by finesse.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

A motion to abjourn till Monday being made, it was carried, but the yeas and nays were demanded, and those who would lake to have adjourned hated to be recorded in that way, so the motion was lost—66 to 4.

Adjourned to 2:30,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CANALS.

In the afternoon the bill relative to canal companies and their modes of operation was ordered to a third reading.

The bill relating to the Board of Public Charities was amended so as not to require all the county-jails and poor-houses to be visited yearly, and limiting the Secretary's salary to \$2,000. Ordered to a third reading.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Bills on various State institutions were referred to the Committee on State Institutions. The bills on Normal universities were referred to the Education Committee.

LENATICS—COMMON LAW.

The bill on commitment of lunatics was ordered to a third reading, and to were bills relating to common law and to the construction of statutes.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. SNOW—To provide for a township school fund.

By Mr. TRUITT—In regard to the adminis-

school fund.

By Mr. TRUITT—In regard to the adminis By Mr. MOORE (Marshall)—To amend the school law.

By Mr. TRUITT—To provide for the paymen of taxes on real estate by persons holding a life of taxes on real estate by persons holding a life interest.

By Mr. MASSIE—To encourage the reclamation of swamps and overflowed lands.

By Mr. HOPKINS—To fix the pay of members of the General Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned, pending consideration of the bill in relation to costs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune DESMOTNES, Jan. 10 .- The members of the General Assembly are nearly all here, and in-formal caucuses were held to night by both p arformal caucuses were held to night by both parties. On roll-call the Anti-Monop olists had 44 in the Lower House. Four others were in the city, but not present. The Republicans counted 47. The 5 Independents also had a caucus, and enough has been ascertained from them to warrant the assertion that they will divide their vote on the organization, and most favorable to the Republicans are especially jubilant to-night, while the Anti-Monopolists feel less confident. The Hon. J. W. Dixon has friends among the Republicans, and his chances are not hopeless. J. Q. Turts has withdrawn on the Republicans, and his chances are not hopeless. J. Q. Turts has withdrawn on the Republicans, and his chances are not hopeless. J. Q. Turts has withdrawn on the Republicans and doesn't field. The impression is gaining that the Republicans will organize, as they have the appliances to ecuner the Independents, and will not hesitate to get time. In the Anti-Monopoly caucus to-night it was determined to implore no one to join the new party, but let each member of his choice. The caucus adjourned at a late hour, to meet on Monday evening to make nominations.

MINNESOTA.

Special Divisate to The Chicago Tribusa.
Sr. Parl., Minn., Jan. 10.—The State Senate occupied the day debating Donnelly's resolution for a committee to investigate Smith's sale of Indian pines. There is a strang opposition to declaring that the State's prospective interest under the school and swamp grants is a present title in fee to part of the reservation of pune land, but it is thought a committee of inquiry will be ordered next week. Delano's Commission, investigating the same subject, meets in Washington next week. Charges against Smith have losen, or soon will be, formally prepared. ties. On roll.call the Anti-Monop olists had 44 in

St. Paul., Minn., Jan. 10.—The State Senate occupied the day debating Donnelly's resolution for a committee to investigate Smith's sale of Indian pines. There is a streng opposition to declaring that the State's prospective interest under the school and swamp grants is a present title in fee to part of the reservation of pme lands, but it is thought a committee of inquiry will be ordered next week. Delano's Commission, investigating the same subject, meets in Washington next week. Charges against Smith have been, or soon will be, formally prepared, being forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior through Agent Donglas.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The McEpery Legislature to-day adopted a resolution authorizing all members who may see fit to do so to absent themselves until such time as the Legislature shalf not be prevented by Federal authority from proceeding with its legitimate business.

THE RELLOGO LEGISLATURE.

The funding scheme recommended by Gov. Kellogg, with the concurrence of the Chamber of Commerce, passed the Senate to-day by a large majority. The bill provides for the Justing st the option of the holder, at the rate of 60 cents on the dollar, of all outstanding isdebtedness of the State in new consolidated bonds, bearing 7 per cent interest, the exchange to be made in New York and Europe, through agencies to be appointed. A tax of 5½ mills is to be annually levied to meet the interest on the new bonds, without further appropriation. The total taxation for all State purposes is limited to 12½ mills, and the debt is immited to the amount of the consolidation. All existing contingent liabilities of the State are limited to the amount of the consolidation. All existing contingent liabilities of the State are repealed. The constitutional amendment raiffying the provisions of this act were unanimously adopted by the Senate. The bill is expected to pass the House on Monday.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 10.—The News has the following special:

"AUSTIN, Jan. 10.—The belief is general that the Legislature will meet. It is thought that their action afterwards has not yet been determined one as they are awaiting a consultation of the majority, which has not yet reached here."

Sax ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 10.—It is positively transmitted one. the majority, which has not yet reached here. San Anyonio, Texas, Jan. 10.—It is positively known that Gen. Augur, commanding this District, has no instructions in regard to the labe action of the Supreme Court. From the highest suthority it is reported that Gen. Augur gave his impression that the military would not interfere.

VIRGINIA.

BICHMOND, Va., Jan. 10.—Two sessions of the Virginia Conservative cancus for the nomination of United States Senstor, were held to-day. The highest vote cast was for B. M. T. Hunter, who received 51 votes on the seventh ballot. The ninth and last ballot to-day resulted as tollows: Licut.—Gov. Witthaws, 25; R. M. T. Hunter, 84; John Goode, 22; James Barbour, 29; Judgs Joseph Christian, 21. Necessary to a choice, 63. The cancus adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON

de to have Caleb Cushing confirm atternoon, and it came near bein but it was laid over on the ol-geht, of California; and, as the il-session to day, the delay will enab-ition to confirmation to bring such

that the nessonarro spairons and bylymous in favor of Cushing also operates against by Williams has some very warm friends are interested in detenting Cushing, they can succeed in doing so, think it will have Williams in a better shape the state of the

have sprung up in the course of the day that Cushing has been a loboyist whose abilities have been at the zervice of any man or job, however base, if large fees were guaranteed him; that he has been the paid spy for foreign Governments. It is even asid that he was not only in sympathy with the Bebellion, but was also a spy in the service of the Confederacy, and communicated with Jeff Davis up to within forty-eight hours of the surrender at Appomatox.

mattex.

leads the party in favor of the confirmation, which is composed of the Democrats, the Liberals, the carpet-baggers, and a few of the regular Republicans. Morton, Sherman, and that lik are said to be prominent in the faction against the confirmation.

are said to be prominent in the faction against the confignation.

THE COMPLICATION IS A SERIOUS ONE for the Republican party, and the end is not yet. The excitement regarding the confirmation is general and intense. The Herald is the only one of the New York morning papers that unequivocally indorses the nomination.

DELEGATIONS WERE WORKING WITE THE PRESIDENT up to the time of his decision yesterday in rehalf of Senator Howe, of Wiscousin, Morion, and Evarts. Howe, it is said, called in person to urge his claims to escape the complications. The President decided to nominate Cushing, and has apparently jumped from the frying-pan into the fire.

[To the Associated Press.]

ias apparently jumped from the frying-pan into the fire.

[To the Associated Prew.]

CALER CUSHING CONGRATULATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Caleb Cushing was congratulated by a large number of friends this morning on his nomination as Chief-Justice. The General said be had no intimation of the President's intention until his name was sent'to the Senate. He was retident on the subject of confirmation, but was assured of it by saveral prominent gentlemen who called.

A MUNAUTHORIZED EDICT.

The Government of Italy has notified our Government that the edict of Cardinal Pacis, forbidding, under severe penalties, the exportation of works of art from Rome, is without permission of the Government.

THE VIRGINIUS AGAIN.

A naval officer, writing from Kev West, Fla., concerning the Virginius, says it was understood among naval officer that the Virginius would go to the bottom before reaching New York. The reports of the Weather Bureau ware even consulted to ascertain the probabilities of a storm on the passage northward. The Court of Inquiry, here, is, delayed to await the arrival of officers from Key West.

REPUDIATION.

A dispatch from New Orleans ways: "The

officers from Key West.

REPUDIATION.

A dispatch from New Orleans says: "The desire for an entire repudiation of the State indebtedness is growing among the masses."

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The Scorelary of the Tressury his completed his reply to Senator Windom's resolution calling for information as to the money expended for public works, railroads, canals, and wagongoads. The total amount expended for public works, from 1865 to 1873, was \$108,224,501. The total for railroads, canals, and wagon-roads, from 1789 to 1873, is \$104,705,165. The total for from 1789 to 1873, is \$104,705,165. The total for

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Pettsville, Pa., Miners Will Not Submit to a Heduction.

Special Disputch to The Chicage Aribena.

Pattra Delfatt, Pa., Jan. 10.—Disputches just received from Pottsville, atmounce the menvoting upon and generally rejecting the proposition of President Gowen. Over half the region has been heard from in strong opposition to any reduction of praces from the \$2.50 basis of last year. Some of the collieries have ceased work, and will not resume until the question is attitled. The men are firm and will not yield, so that a strike is inevitable unless Gowen and his association agree to last year's basis.

The Jersey City Locomotive Engineers
Accept the Reduced Wages.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
Parkapsarua, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Jersey City
locomotive engineers met last night, and, after
report of their Committee from the Philadelphia Convention. The men sceept the reduction of 10 per cont on the understanding that
the Pennsylvania Railroad officials raise their
wages as soon as the pressure for money is relieved.

Indications of Tromble with the New York Workingmen.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Committee on Procession of the workingmen for Tuesday next were informed the day by the Police Commissioners that they could not go below Canal street, and the former informed the latter that the procession would move to the City-Halt in any event. The Commissioners than stated that they would hold the Commissioners than stated that they would hold the Commissioners than stated that they would hold the Commissioners than stated that

NEW YORK.

The Lucca Divorce Case—Baron Ven
Rhaden's Plea—Spanish Anyal Officers Pensted.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Hon. Edward Salomon, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, appeared in the
Superior Court yesterday, in behalf of Baron Von
Rhaden, of Berlin, Prussis, and made an argument on the motion preliminary to asking
the Court to set saids the decree of divorce obtained by his wife, popularly known as Madame
Pauline Lucca. The case is made complicate,
owing to the fact that Madame Lucca was
married to one You Wolhoffon, soon after the
obtained a decree of divorce from You Rhaden.
The Baron says that he and his wife lived hap-

ether until Von Wolboffen, who was

oit. It is said that the action of Admiral Pole was denounced in the speeches.

CANAL DEPOLEMENT.

The Produce Exchange is to position the Legislature for the completion of the Eric, Oswego, and Champian Canals by suithing vertical stone wails and removing the obstructions on the canal bottoms, so there may be a uniform depth of 7 feet.

HORACE CARRIED'S SISTEMOMY is to be commemorated on Tuesday next by a ball.

FOREIGN. SPAIN.
Midner, Jan. 10.—The Intraceigente insur-The Story of O

parameters, Jan. 10.—The Intransigente insur-rection broke out in Eurelona on the afternoon of Thursday last, and harricades were creeted in the suburbs. Fort Mentjol, in the south, has opened on the city.

It is reported that the Carlists have captured Portugolate, and are cappeneding Bilbon. Faith." iaborantes are circulating news of a grave character from Porto Principo. The fact is, a fer

soldiers foraging were surprised by a large force of the enamy. We shall not have to wait long for revenge."

EDARDED BY A STATION CONDUCTOR.

The brig Margaret, Capt, Blakeney, from New Orleans, arrived here this morning. The Captain reports that the brig was hoarde UPET or a Spanish gunboat, sen miles of dierro, and he was required to show the reusel's papers. The commander of the Kumlat wanted the brig's latches sensowed, but says. Blakeney produced, and the gunboat lett.

GERMANY. CERMANY.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Telegraph explains that Archbishop Ledochowski's determination not to become a candidate for a set in the Imperial German Parliament is ascribable to two motives: first, Ledochowski is said to have received from Rome a hint pot to mix himself up with Parliamentary institutions; and, secondly, he feels that, if elected, he would be obliged to join the Central party in the House, and would thereby run great risks of offending the Polish National party, which has institutily backed him if his acts of disobedience to the Government.

PARM, Jan. 10.—Members of the Cabinet bare agreed to accept the namege of a resolution on Menday to immediately resume discussion of the bill for the appointment for Mayors as a vote of confidence in the Government.

CRIME

The Bloomfield Tragedy at Danville, cpecial Dispatch to The Change Friend DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 10.—The partie the tragic end of Rauben Bloomfield. murder committed by him as telegraphed you last night, as near as can be ascertained are, about as follows: About eighteen months ago, Bloomfield wont to Kanmonths ago, Bloomfield wont to Kansas and prevailed upon a neighbor, one
flenry Routic, to accompany him, representing
to Rautic that a large amount of money could
be made there in a few years by breaking up
prairie for actual settlers. They arrived to
Labette County, Kan., Routic having a good
team of norses, harness, wagon, and about \$600
in money. Not finding the prespect as
bright as they anticipated they started for
Texas, but in about four days Bloomfield returned to Labette County with the horses,
wagon, and harness, and represented that he
had bought them of Boutte, who had pushed on
to Texas. Suspicion tas immediately around,
and strict inquiry was made as to
the whereabouts of Routte, but without avail,
until about three mouths since, whon his body and strict inquiry was made as to the whereabouts of Routie, but without avail, until about three mouths since, when his body was found, with his skull crushed, in a wild, desolate spot spont one day's fourcey from Labetts Connty. Circumstanial evidence being so atrong, the Grand Jury found a hill for musder against Bloomfield, who had a few mouths after the disappearance of Routier sturned to this county, where he has since a sided. Vesterday, as stated in my dispatch, ha was arrested, but before they reached the city with him he was a corpse, having, as the evidence showed before the Corocer's jury, secretly taken strychnine after hisarrest, pergring death by his own hands rather than be turned over to the mercies of a Kansas jury. Bloomfield was a man 55 years alord, had served one term in the Penitentiary, and carried a bullet in his head, received in a row three or four years since. He leaves a wife and family.

Bold Robbery Near Beardstown, Ill.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.

Brandstown, Ill., Jan. 10.—Last night four men entered the house of John Stucker, a farmer living about 4 miles south of this place, and carried off what valuables they could not which consisted of some lewelry, a revolver, and a small sum of money. Mr. Stuckey made described configuration, but was overpowered and

Genet's Whereabouts.

London, Jan. 10.—Heary W. Genet, the fugitive from New York, was seen in Belfast, Iraliand, yesterday. He was not arrested, as the offense for which he was convicted does not consume the extradition treaty.

FIRES.

The Helens (Mont.) Confingration.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 19.—A fire broke out about 7 a. m. resterday in the upper part of Chipshown. A neavy wind was blowing at the time directly towards the heart of the city. The flames soon spread over the whole of Chinatown, and, despite the heroic afforts of the city. The flames soon spread over the whole of Chinatown, and, despite the heroic afforts of the firemen apd citizens, jumped Bridge street, thence down both sides of Main street, entirely destroying every building, except Keasier & Miller's allow, until stopped by Miller's allow, over the rear of the St. Louis Hotel was burned, and up both sides of Wood and Bridge streets to the first cross-street east of Main. Among the buildings destroyed and heavy lossed main the International and Cosmopolitan Hotals Travis' livery-stable, the First National and People's Banks (the contents of their first, idvary-stable, the First National and People's Banks (the contents of their first, tokacca; Buchas & Paynter, directly generally surveyer General Banks, Casa directly generally sensitive and provide stroying Surveyor-General Banks Pers.

The first jumped to Fifth avenue, entirely destroying Surveyor-General Banks Pers.

Daniel Scarla, Bankser, was destroyad by an incoudiary first this morning, Losse \$4,000; no insurance. A first as Fort Wayns, below this city, this morning, burned a part of sums millery quarters there, and burned to death the infant son of Private John Sullivan, of Company E, First Infantry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus.

And Laxa, Mich., Jan. 10.—The mill of C. J. Beynolds, at Alabaster, was destroyed by an incoudiary fire this morning, Loss, \$4,000; no insurance. A fire as Fort Wayns, below this city, this morning, burned a part of sums millery quarters there, and for the part of annes millery quarters there, and for the part of FIRES.

hundred exi-loads of the lumber buttom sold this week, to be delivered next week.

—Somebody resurrects, as apropose of certain jury trials of the period, what Gieero wrote his friend Attimes twenty canturine ago, the great Roman lawyer: "We have just end a jury as we wish to get, and have the best possible understanding with the procedules. Varily, Clicaro must have been a man difference own heart.

THE PULP

Doctor Patterson's Sermon.

The Spirit and Chara

Brief History of the Parting Word

Sermon by the Rev. Ro Unity Chur

The Rev. Mr. Swa tinnity an Uni

Westminster C

DOCTOR PATTI

The Farewell Sermon to gation of the Second Church.
The farewell sermon of the Patterson was presched in the terian Church to an audience only every seat in the body of abuling settens in all the side. cluding settees in all the air same denomination, as well as a ware present to hear the valed who had alled the pulpit of one coptable manner for about a and the occasion must have both pastor and people. Fol

text of the sermon :

Text—"For God is my recor
after you all in the bowels of Jes
And this I pray, that your
more and more in knowledge as
That ye may approve hings if
ye may be sincere and without of

tion of the Magistrates, prison there was a great cas the chains fell from the their deep poverty. They s'u der regard for the Apostie, as his life, he w. a prisoner at reditus to him, as the tenere and comfort. It was by it Paul sent his Egistle to the

towards the psople with ted in whose conversion he the language which he empt text is diagnizely expressive in my record, how greatly I bowels of Jesus Gurst." This of sames an listy for it friends with whom he hat there are many persons of a can consciously give une sympathy and regard for the have been closely associate with the symbol and relating. They of the Gospel who, in their putalte every person to their los private intersource with the ividual they meet as if he had hearts; and yet they soldom peculiar solicitude about the destiny of their friends. The marie infinence over their which, however, has but little tharacter, and their relations. They talk about moral, salt chords of sympathy by enterit troubles and the disficulties of sind whear destined in the moral of the salt of troubles and the difficulties of and where death comes into the move, they are content to sook the living by oulogies upon the strongest assurances that the into rest, however badly their if for their future legonal this wo of sympathy to which the pressure when the spoke of the Philippian Christians Jeens Christian Christians be was so identified, he desuce Christ in relation to his fauder love and compassion for In the temporal relations, bethrem, for whose spiritinal above any merely social symmetric for the standing of his social symmetric for the standing of his for all that pertained merely lake his civing Misret, he was sake of the religious cause is

hever apparated in my thair spiritual edification and the thing the Kingdom of Giney. Joseph feels for them,—were will his friends of the grave with his friends of the grave. rection and the life, and sternal blessedness. This

the poison of their or the most consistent and the most consistent and the most consistent and the inven will in time is of distrust grown

FOREIGN.

Tae Cap-

ved, but set Blakener to CERMANY.

d Tragedy at Danville,

years by breaking up

ry Near Beardstown, Ellegates to The Chience Tribuns.

Ill., Jan. 10.—Last night four the house of John Stuckey, a bout 4 miles south of this place, what valuables they could find, and of some jewelry, a revolver, if of money. Mr. Stuckey made isfance, but was overpowered and bout the head with a club. The rund bim and made their escape, accorded in getting free, and sont and told what had happened, been has been secured and the sahly be captured soon.

Patterson's Farewell Sermon.

THE PULPIT.

The Spirit and Characteristics of the Christian Pastor.

Brief History of the Church-Parting Words.

The Story of Our Dead.

sermon by the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Unity Church.

The Rev. Mr. Swazey on "Christianity an Universal Faith."

Mrs. Weeden's Lecture on Peace-The Westminster Church.

DOCTOR PATTERSON.

DOCTOR PATTERSON.

Its Farewell sermen to the Compregation of the Second Presbyterian Church.

The farewell sermen of the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson was presched in the Second Presbyterian Church to an andience which filled not only every seat in the body of the church, including settees in all the aisles, but also both mileries. People of other congressitions of the ame denomination, as well as many other sects, were present to hear the valedictory of a paster the had filled the pulpit of one church in an acceptable manuscr for about a third of a century, and the occasion must have been gratifying to both paster and people. Following in the full test of the sermon:

fler you all in the bowels of Jeans Christ; and this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment; That ye may approve things that are excellent; that we may be sincere and without offense till the day of

seinorities of the city, but were required to leave the place. This they did within a short period, but not until they had laid the foundations of the first Christian Church in Europe. At a liter date, Paul visited this church on two different occusions. He was warmly attached to his children in the Gospel at Philippi, both because he had suffered for their sakes, and because they were distinguished for Caristian liberative, not without a mader regard for the Aposte, and when near the c. and of his life, he was a prisoner at Rome, they sent E-aphroditus to him as the bears of presents for his relief and comfort. It was by this same messenger that Paul sent his Egistle to the Philippians—one of his most affectionate and most deeply Evange.ical letters. In this Epistle he miggies expressions of tender regard.

work of the Christian brotherhood, in Paul's day, as it has been ever since. And it seems to be instinctively felt by skeptics at the present hour that, if they would overthrow Christianity, they must begin by scattering doubts in regard to the utility of payers. A preving pastor and people are a host not to be withstood. For God is with them, And this is peculiarly so when they offer their fervent petitions daily for one another. For then ne root of bitterness can well spring up to desile many. But a pastor who forgets to interests fervently for his flock loses his sprittual fitness to minister to them in holy things; and the people then coses to remember their pastor in hearty and habitual supplications at the throne of the Helventy Grace, and the same time begin to grow cold toward him, and their minds become open to suggestions of the saveraary, who is ever on the alert to disturb the peace and good fallowship of the churches, Go through any Christian flock in this land and pick out the disaffected members who are working against their pastors, and, on inquiry into their devotional habits, you will find that they seldom pays carnestly for this shephards whom God has set over them. Prayer, as a power with God and men, must first embrace for its subjects the peacens with whom we are most immediately connected, especially in the religious relations. And whatever hinders prayer for those to show we cow the first duties of our fives, hinders our own spiritual growth, and fits us rather for disorganizing work than to be helpers in the fellowship of the Saints. We must be mutually given to prayer for one another, to keep us in close spiritual co-operation. This is the testimony of all experience as well as of holy Scripture.

testimony of all experience as well as of holy Scripture.

3. In the next place, let us notice the first object of the Apostic's desire and labor for the Christians at Philippi: "That your love may anound yet more and more in knowedge and in all jadgment." That purpose of all pastoral work and the end of all well-directed prayer, for a church, is the development of love under proper tellancing influences. The great changes the hearts and characters of men which the Gospel effects consists in the substitution of love for selfishness—the heavenly spirit for the earthly spirit. Love to God, love to Chrise, love to the Sertor's disciples—love to the ministers of the Word, love to the Bodesmer's kingdom and to the souls of men—universal and impartial love, intensified by our proximity to its objects—this is the grace that springs up first and reigns last in the regenerate mind. And it is among the leading ends of all Christian ministrations to cultivate and develop his supreme grace in every Christian heart and in the whole brotherhood of the Church. Love, both as an impulse and a principle, grows under the watering of easiptural influences and the frequent commending of God's love to the hearts of those in whow the new life has begun to be a conscious power, "Tie Holy Spirit is the suther of this new life in the soul, and the invocation of that spirit is the an indwalling comforter and sanctifer is, thereof those in whore the new life has begun to be a conscious power. The Holy Spirit is the author of this
new life in the soul, and the invocation of that spirit
to be an indwelling comforter and sanctifier is, therefore, among the primary duties that are owed by every
Christian to himself and toward all his brethren.
Hence the Apostle prayed for the strengthening of
love in the interior lives of the Philippian Caristians.
For he knew that, without love, Christianity is only
a name—not a power. But prayer is simply the introduction to labor, to secure the objects of petition,
rauds preaching and writings were full of appeals to
the Christian affections of his hearers and readers.
And so every faithful pastor, and every Christian
church, imbusd with the spirit of the Apostle, will fix
their eye on the cultivation of torond Christian love as
the chief purpose of their high calling. And the history of any people that have been chiefly characterized
by this endeavor to make duly balanced love the supreme and all-comprehending grace, must be a history
of growth,—of increasing strength in the Lord. se may be sincers and without offense till the day of christs. Being alled with the freits of righteourness, which set by Jessen Christ, unto the glocy and prease of God "s-Pisifipps.ms 12—11.

The Apostic Paul and Silba, his assistant, in the presention of their ministry, went, in obglissone to sail of God, from Proas to Macodonia, And the first divide the sail of God, from Proas to Macodonia, And the first divide the sail of God, from Proas to Macodonia, And the first divide the sail of God, from Proas to Macodonia, And the first divide the word of the Lord was for the first time proteins of the word of the Lord was for the first time proteins of the word of the sail of the coasts of Engage. But it preed a word on this as on other coastons, cutting sensets the Mochanes and the solf-interest of men. It therefore at once attred up opposition. Paul and the chains foll from the limbs of all the prisoners are as a great earthquake at midight, and the chains foll from the limbs of all the prisoners have converted, and he and his family were baptized. Then Paul and Silas were released by the submortist of the city, but were required to leave the pisc. This ties did within a short period, but not will they had laid the foundations of the fast Christian Church in Paul soil the foundations of the fast Christian Church in Paul soil his Egistle to the Philippians—one this life, he was a prisoner at Rome, they some Egophicus to this as the beaver of presents for his relief that the copy of the proposition of the fact of the proposition o

where the absolute is the property of the control o

fection and unambitious consecration to a single ele-ject has not been perpetuated to the present hour, the fault does not his at the does of those who gave the character and sequined the property to which the church is so largely inabeled for its existing position and prospects. For more than twenty years mutual confidence and good will reigned among us with undisputed away. And still there are tokens of the same spirit operating to bind into closer unity the newer elements that have been only imperfactly assimilated in later years. If this church has not been so fed with knowledge and understanding as to temper its laws by broad views nd understanding as to temper its love by broad views f truth, and by a ready perception of moral and regions distinction, the deficiency has not arises from he absence of an earnest desire and endeavor to per-

g agoos distinction, the delicency and suchery are to perform this good work, on the part of his pastor and its form this good work, on the part of his pastor and its that the inchaings of the pulpit are too decernal. But save they not been presented also? Have not faith and works been united in the leasons that have been communicated and urged upon the attention of the consciences and hearts of his people? And when have it he nicer distinctions of a traditional theology been passed as necessary too a ecospect of in order to secure a place in the communion of Saints? Attack I not will be nicer distinctions of a traditional theology been constant effort has been made to keep clear and significant of the constant of the past of the communions of men from the revealations of (sod? And who will rise up and say that the great outlet of repeated the constant of the presented with the cour Lord Jesus Carlai have not been presented with frequency of appeals that forequent entrasty? Or who was a subject of the constant of the current topics of the day, or for sensational dischards of the current topics of the day, or for sensational dischards of the current topics of the day, or for sensational discussions of all the notorious viliatings of the times. On this subject tastes differ. The ministrations of this current topics of the day, or for sensational discussions of all the notorious viliatings of the times. On this subject tastes differ. The ministrations of this current topics of the day, or for sensational discussions of all the notorious viliatings of the times. On this subject tastes differ. The ministrations of this church have been greatly changed by more distant of the construction of the current topics of the day, or for sensational distance of the current topics of the day, or for sensational distance of the current topics of the day of

it is inversed church. At the same time, it is inversed church, and have a scat second to the responsibilities of the same time, indeavor to direct attention to the responsibilities of the same time. Still it is not enough that a church should be taught the direct attention to the responsibilities of the same time. Still it is not enough that a church should be taught the direct attention to the responsibilities of the same time. Still it is not enough that a church should be taught the direct attention to the responsibilities of the same time.

lower world shall be recorded in the part.

Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the lowe of God, and the communion of the Holy Chost, be with you all. Amen.

OUR DEAD, Sermon by the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Unity Church.

During the forenoon services at Unity Church, yesterday, the Rev. Robert Collyer delivered the following discourse culogistic of those members of his congregation who died in 1873. He took his text from the sixth chapter of Revelations, eleventh verse: "White robes were given unto every one of them; and it was said unto them every one of them : and it was said unto them

that they should rest ":

It is the custom of newspapers as the old year goes out and the new glides in to give a list of the dead whose loss has been felt especially because of their worth to the world, their rank, or their genius. Those papers which have a world-wide sweep select only the greatest names out of all the nations, but as you travel inward toward the centres and take up the local journals, you note names you never heard of if you are a stranger in that locality, and they are mentioned with as true feeling of their worth to that neighbor-

Friend whose death has cast such a shadowagroes your living-room, your chamber, and this church, hald a secret of the Lord in their nature you needed, we needed, and the whold world needed. It is not your loss alone, it is not your loss alone, it is the loss of the life we live in. I deplore when I miss them out of these saits, and out of the haunts of their love and duty this day. They were ours and yours, and the world's friends and kinsfolk. One side of their live was local, the other was applied.

on ring may be asfoly predicted. But lets workely policy and spirit govern in your counsels, its a pastor be in the building of the instead, especially seekers, and to address crowds of curbus heavers without much regard to the building of the instead, especially seekers, and to address crowds of curbus heavers without much regard to the building of the instead, and the confined the regard to the building of the instead, and the confined the past of the confined to your propers for coming generations. But I am persuaded better things of you, and thing which accompany salvation, though I thus speak.

I have now incided my pasteral messages to this congregation. I mourn that I have not been able to accomplish more for the Kingdour of God and for the spiritual profit of you and your children during the many heighbors among you, And most of if all am I oppressed by the reflection that there are all to many neighbors and fraude it close we have a sill so many neighbors and fraude it close we have a sill so many neighbors and fraude it close the set of the sill of many neighbors and fraude it close the solution of the sill of many neighbors and fraude it close the solution of the sill of the set of the sill of the set of the solution of the set of the lovely, and of good report. And then when her summons came, with what clest, unfinching eyes abe looked at the shadows of death, not doubting that the Christ who brought life and immortality to light was within them all to be counted on and rested in as he resis with God, while this solid earth was eliding from under her feet, and the mystery over which her spirit had brooded was opening at lest and taking her line its heart. She was not one of us in the sectarian sense, I believe, either by admention or learning, but, like many others who came to us, she was too large and free to be bound by any sectarian lines. The fellowship of the spirit was more to her than the bondage of the letter, and so she went where she loyed to go to worship. She did not care for the stamp abe saw on the bread of life; it was the bread she cared for, and that she fed on in her heart by grace with tunkagiving, doing her day's work with a cheery courage nothing could daunt, and passing through a fiery furnace of stekness so brightly that you said when you sat by her I see another in the fire, and His form is like the Son of God. This was the first of these homemade saints who left us last year; as true a wife, as true a woman, and as true a Christian as ever ast with us and sang and prayed, while still lier duty and love reigned supreme as the first condition of her samt-

sunny side of the way flavays modgan there was a touch of sidness in her constitution, and then I fear this was aggravated by her earlier religious education; for, like the good woman I have just named, she did not belong by birth-right to our Church. She settled among you because her heart led her here, and her mind was one with her heart. I well remember the last Siunday site was here; the Sunday but one before she was singing among the risen Saints, and wondering, no doubt, how she had ever doubted whether ahe should find her way there with God to take her by the hand. I remember how her beautiful face and earnest eyes glowed, and how she seemed the very picture of health; past that hard, sharp corner of the great calassity, and looking onward to her happy and beautiful home on this side. It was not to be; neither was she to have a long struggle with her doubts and fears. When the angel came for her he made a mist all about her so that she should not see where she was going. It seemed very ead to us, but it was all divine, God said to her, "My poor child, you shall not suffer in that way," and so her spirit fell saleep, so that she was hardly aware, if she was

same I have that their souls' presence still broods over us when we meet, makes our restored temple very secred to me. Let me say once more that I trust seme outward sign of their presence and absence may be permitted within our walls. When we raise costly monuments in the cemetery and leave the sanc-tuary bare, I feel that shey cars more for God's acre, perhaps, than they cars for His house. If they could speak now, they would tell you the other side, how simil they were, and foolish and unfaithful; but I know, for all they can say when I meet them that this have said is to what they could say as the light is to the shadow, as they stand there in the great multitude no man can number, and the great multitude no mian of the majority. For

The saints of God are holy men,
And women good and children dear;
All those who over loved the Lord,
And live in faith and fear. We are not all together now,

For some are dead and gone before
And some are striving still on earth—
Their trial is not o'er, Their trial is not o'er.

Frest numbers are they of all States.

And born in every piace and limit,

Who never saw each other's face.

Or touched each other's hand,

that they are all masts one in Christ,

They love each other tenderly;

the old, the young, the rich, the poor,

In that great commany.

In that great company,
And there shall come a glorious day,
When all the good suints, every one,
Shall sit within their Father's home,
And stand before His throne, CHRISTIANITY AN UNIVERSAL

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Swazey, of the Ashland Avenue Church.
Yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Swazey, pastor of the Ashland Avenue Church, preached a sermon on "Christianity an Universal Faith."
The audience was a very large one. The sermon is as follows:

is as follows:

Text—"And I saw in the night visions, and behold one like the Son of Man came with the clouds of heaven, and came to the Ansient of Days, and they brought Him ngar before him. And there was given Him glory, dominion, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages should saves Him; His dominion, and skingdom that which shall not be destroyed."—Daniel 7: 13, 14.

Away in the far East, Daniel eatches a glimpse set only of the restoration of his own people to the horse of their fathers, but of a Coming Man, who shall restore all things on earth.

The purple and gold of the reyal favor are far less to this great and strangely pure and steadfast servant of this great and strangely pure and steadfast servant of this great and strangely pure and steadfast servant of this great and strangely pure and steadfast servant of the great and strangely pure and steadfast servant of the great and strangely pure and steadfast servant of the mere devotes who dreams only of an axiousive and a reverlasting fingdom. It is whole range of time, till his eyes rests upon a universal as well as an everlasting fingdom. It is the mere devotes who dreams only of an axiousive and an attre, of the divine and the human intelligence, of the heart of Deity sand the human history. The good man, having an instinct of the omness of God and nature, of the divine and the human intelligence, of the heart of Deity sand the human history. The good man, having an instinct of the omness of God and nature, of the divine and the human intelligence, of the heart of Deity sand the human has great they which has an all agree gladdened the world, and which, since the coming of the world what the world the world and whole and the human history, and after repression to the world what the world in the world, and whole and the human history and the promise after a leasning of the latest processing of the sarrowness of an age or a creed, asserts itself as the more rehearantly. The Son of Man whom Daniel saw coming with all the winds of Heaven

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNI

State. Engagement of the ERA-HOUSE Me OURY MUSIC HALL-Clark stre

ENTRAL HALL-Corner Wabash avenue and Twee The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, January 12, 1874.

The returns of the recent elections to the German Parlament leave it uncertain which par-ty has carried the day. The National Liberals and Progressists seemed to have ejected nearly equal numbers. The Clerical party elects its tes in four districts.

in this city last evening, on the North Side and the West Side. The meetings adopted a platform embodying the substance of resolutions which we have already pubed, and formed a plan for the organiof laboring men. The objects of this principles of the platform, and to form a repre-sentation in the Legislature, so that its pur-poses may be enacted into laws.

ner with the rumors of a great ed in New York to control the coal market comes the prospect of a monster strike in the coal regions. Nine thousand miners have struck at Pottsville, in consequence of the proposal of the operators to reduce their pay to \$2.25 a day. red likely that the trouble will perate nearly the whole region. As there are arge stocks of coal already on hand, this action dly interfere with the plans of the comnation, but, on the contfary, will give them a ext for the higher prices they mean to

We unblish this morning a letter from ex-Mayor Medili, answering some of the criticisms of Mayor Colvin on the financial administration of the City Government during the past two years. At the time of writing this letter, Mr. dill had not heard of the defalcation in the City Treasurer's office. His letter assumes of me, that all the city money was where it ald have been, and it shows con Mr. Medill had no suspicion of any defalcation or irregularity in that quarter at the time he went abroad.

has been a great deal of excited caucusing over tion, and it is doubtful whether the colists or the Republicans will control the Lower House. At this early stage of the Indent game, it is impossible to over-estimate the immense significance of this situation in a State which has hitherto been so overwhelmingly Republican as Iowa. The Anti-Monopolists count 48: the Republicans, 47: the Indets, 5; but the latter will probably divide n such a way as to give the organization to the

their capital stock is being carried vigorously through the courts by some of the corporations of this State. The Treasurer of Rock Island County was forbidden on Monday by a temporary injunction to collect any taxes from the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad on the assessments made by the Board of Equalizaion. The case will be taken to the Suprem-Court, where it is hoped it may be settled this term. Sixteen other corporations of Bock Island and Moline have applied for similar in-

Gov. Kallogg's scheme for funding the debt of be brought before the House to-day. Some of the provisions of the scheme require a constitutional amendment, which has been unanimously adopted. The bill provides for the conversion of the present State debt into 7 per cent bonds on the basis of 60 cents on the dollar. The interest is to be met by an annual levy authorized by the Constitution of 514 mills. The total State taxation is to be limited to 1214 mills, and the amount of the new consolidated bonds is the figure beyond which the State is forbidden to

The Grangers in the Missouri Legislature held a meeting Saturday night, at which, it is said, they resolved to not together as a unit, and regardless of former political ties, on all questions of reform, political or financial. At the same time they put forth a declaration of their principles, which demand the abolition of the National Bank system, and the declar of tested rights to railroad corporations. This ention of the legislative Grangers is the more significant from the fact that there are signs that a considerable faction of the State Grangers. the a considerable faction of the State Grangers are h favor of independent political action by

active on Sturday, with an easier feeling in grain, and strength in provisions. Mess pork was quiet and 10e per bri higher, closing at was quiet and 10e per bri higher, closing at \$14.50@14.55 cash, and \$14.50@14.55 seller February. Lard was in good demand, and 10@20e per 100 lbe higher, dluing at \$9.00@9.05 cash, and \$9.15@9.20 seller February. Meats were quiet and firm, at 5)% for shoulders, 7%@7%c for short ribe, 7%c for short clear, and 91/@10e

and and firm, closing at 42c cash and 43c seller February. Rye was quiet and steady at 78@80c. Barley was moderately ac-tive and steady, at \$1.45 for No. 2, and \$1.22@ 1.27 for No. 8. Live hogs were in light demand and weak at \$4.75@5.45, with sales chiefly at \$5.00@5.30. Cattle were dull at Friday's quotations. Sheep met with a fair demand at \$3.00@

A very large audience assembled in the Second ian Church of this city last ever o listen to the farewell sermon of the Rev. Dr. terson to his congregation. His eloquent course is given in full in another column, and is people for more than thirty years. As is rell known, Dr. Patterson leaves the Second retics in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest. The attendance last evening shows hat he goes to his new and more important post freighted with the good wishes of those to whom he has ministered in past years.

Spain seems to be about as badly off under one orm of government as under another. The news of to-day is wonderfully like that of a nonth ago, when the proud fabric of the Reablic stood and tottered. The Intransigents surrection has broken out in a new place; and the Carlists are reported to have captured one town and to be bombarding another. Serrano is credited with a new idea, which may prove ous. The Cortes is not to be asse for a year, and the interval free from its distracting interferences is to be devoted to sup-pressing the half-dozen rebellions which are now raging, and restoring order throughout the miry.

One feature of Representative Hurlbut's plan for a freight railroad to the East that will command attention in this city is the fact that it is to have a branch to Chicago. The termini of the road are to be New York and Council Bluffs, and Chicago and St. Louis are each to be favored with branch lines. The road is to be controlled by Government Commissioners. It is estimated to cost \$175,000,000, and the Government is to guarantee the interest on \$30,000,000 of this sum. It is to be confined to the transportation of cereals and similar freight, and the rate is fixed at 5 mills per ton a mile for distances greater than 750 miles. A little more will be charged for shorter distances.

mordinary abilities, who became a great favorite with the Shah, who educated him in Paris at his own expense and raised him to high place the result was nil. The ignorance after his return. Mizz Yussuf Khan became a of Mr. Fernando Jones concerning any great man, and was spoken of by every one as an matter of fact connected with the Franklin "able and popular" statesman. He felt so able and Bank was unique, complete, gigantic, and popular that he put to his own use funds which touching, and the longer the Assignee pumped, had been placed in his hands for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Astrakhan. The next day his head was cut off. His terrible fate is said by the telegraph to be the cause of great excitement at Tiflis, and it might cause consternation very much nearer home, say at the Freedmen's Bureau and other places, if magnificent dishonesties were considered punishable offenses outside of Persia.

THE CUSHING IMPROGLIO. If the Senatorial opposition to Caleb Cushir becomes strong enough to cause his rejection of withdrawal, President Grant will be apt to thin that he is not equal to the task of appointing e Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court-as very likely he is not. 'He first nominated a man who was qualified in all respects except in his knowledge of law. He next nominated one who was disqualified in all respects except in his knowledge of law. His third nomination, if he should be required to make a third, can only be antici-

he is not a Republican,—at all events not a good one. This is a most strange objection. Cannot the Pope be trusted to select good Catholics for Cardinals? The fact that the Preside chose Cushing for Chief-Justice is the highest form of credentials known to party usage and discipline. Can a deeper insult be offered to the Chief-Magistrate of the American people than to say he don't know what his own party consists of? If Cushing, in fact, is not a Republican, the regular and right thing for loyal senators to do is to swear that he is. They deeided that Sumner was not a Republican when he was. What should hinder them from deciding that Cushing is a Republican, whether he is or not? It is only a question of names after all, and if anybody is captious Cushing can probably prove that he voted for Grant. He can prove also that he stood shoulder to shoulder with Ben Butler in the Charleston Convention, and cast as many votes for Jeff Davis as any Massa-chusetis doughface in the lot. By bursting up Louisiana has passed the State Senate, and will the Democratic party in 1880, he contributed powerfully to the election of Lincoln, What. Republican in the Senate can put his hand on the Bible and say he did more? Gen. Grant was not a Republican when he was first elected President. Why impose conditions upon Cushing which were not imposed upon the head of

the party?

Mr. Cushing is too old for valuable or useful service on the Bench. He is entitled, under the law, to retire on a pension of \$10,000 per year the day after his confirmation. That is a valid objection to his appointment. The law for retiring superannuated Judges was framed in order to secure vicorons and unimpaired expects. order to secure vigorous and unimpaired strength on the Supreme Bench—not to provide pensions party tests. Senators had better have a car how they assume to be better Republicans that

the President himself.

THE OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE SITE. There has been another talk among the city and county officials concerning the building of a Court-House, or providing better quarters for the City and County Government. The off Post-Office and Custom-House building was again under discussion, and the inevitable Board of Education was there to put in its inevitable demand for rent. The site and the standing walls, worth together about \$200,000, were obtained from Congress and the General Government in the way of trade, on the plea that they were wanted for a Public Library. The property, instead of being deeded to the City of Chicago for a Public Library as it should have been, was conveyed to the Board of Education, and that Board has ever since been prating loudly about the rest is should demand from the Library for

the use of its property. The Public Library will in a few weeks vacate the present City Hall, and its managers have abandoned all thought of securing the old Post-Office site, as they cannot

pay the rent demanded.

There is a way, however, that this pro-can be judiciously used. We have substan six common-law courts, and a County Court in session all the time. At present they are held in close, bad-smelling, unsightly dons. The Be-corder's office is also in cramped quarters, and exposed to fire. We therefore suggest that the city grant the free use of the old Custom-House site to the county (instead of to the rais), for the use of the Recorder and the Courts, upon condition that the county put the building in habitable order. As to the demand of the Board of Education for rent, that is too idle for notice. The property belongs to the city, and for one of the inferior departments of the City Govern-ment to be asking rent for the public use of any of the public property, is a rank absurdity. If the law sechnically requires that a rent be paid, let it be complied with by voting an annual rent of 81.

of \$1.

This property is too valuable to be idle any longer. It will be several years before the new Court-House and City Hall will be ready for occupance. By putting the building into habitable order, all the room necessary for the Courts will be obtained at a total expenditure of \$75,000 to \$100,000, and their removal from their present quarters would leave room enough for the dministrative offices of both city and county.

The examination of the President of the late Franklin Bank, Mr. Fernando Jones, by the Assignee in Bankruptey, was not calculated to as-sist the latter gentleman in his search for infor-mation. Furthermore, the examination of the testimony, which was printed in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, is not flattering to Mr. Fernando Jones, when one calls to mind the philosopher whose benign countenance has beamed so blandly above the bank doors upon depositors, and taught silent lessons of prudepce and thrift upon checks and drafts of the institution of which Poor Richard and Mr. Fernando Jones have been the dumb figure-heads. Whatever else may be charged against the philosophical Benjamin, and there have not been wanting uncharitable people who have raked up all sorts of peccadilloes in which he was engaged, ignorance on the subject of dollars and cents cannot be laid at his door. Comparison in this respect shows that between Mr. Fernando Jones and the philosopher there is a wide, im-There was once in Persia a young man of expansable gulf. The Absignee in Bankruptcy pumped Mr. Fernando Jones rigorously and assiduously for facts, and and the more the pump wheezed, the Pernando Jones seemed to know. If the Assignee had pumped a little longer, and the pump had not broken, we have no doubt it would have been definitely established that Mr. Fernando Jones didn't know whether he was Mr. Fernando Jones, or Benjamin Franklin, or a native of the Gold Coast of Africa. We have no desire, however, to impugn air. Fernando Jones' general intelligence. There may be subjects concerning which he knows a great deal, but the late Franklia Bank is not one of those subjects. Hereafter, the precise value of a negative quantity, which has somewhat distracted mathenaticians, may be easily established by refer-

> ence to Mr. Fernando Jones. This eminent inancier has completely upset all the affirma tions of Daboll and axioms of Euclid, and has shown that nothing may be added to nothing, subtracted from nothing, multiplied and divided by nothing, and that there are even multiples and fractions, square roots, and cube roots, In alluding to what Mr. Fernando Jones does not know about the Franklin Bank, there is an embarrassment of riches at the very outset; but we shall try and cuil out some or the cholcer nega-tive gams, which must have kept the prudent old philosopher over the bank door in a state of chronic astonishment. *1. Mr. Fernando Jones didn't know he was the President of the bank until some time after the election, and then didn't know that the institution was going to close until some time after it had taken place. That is a good commencement for a Bank President, and between these two extremes of ignorance it is not surprising that we find a rich crop of knownothingism. 2. Mr. Fernando Jones was amder the impression that there was a Board of Trus tees, but he didn't know whether they had any business to transact, or what that business was. 3. As it was very troublesome for the Trustees to meet together and keep a record of their proseedings, Mr. Fernando Jones didn't know that it was important, and so they didn't hold any. 4. Mr. Fernando Jones made desperate and franstood, but, not being able to understand the books, he gave it up, and, with childlike innocence, placed his faith in Briggs. 5. Mr. Fernando Jones did not know whether the Committee called for by the by-laws of the Company had regularly examined the affairs of the bank, but Mr. Briggs, or Mr. Tillotson, or Gen. Sweet, or Mr. Childs, or Tom, Dick, or Harry might have done it. d. fr. Fernando Jones did not know what the real available assets of the bank were when he became President of it without knowing it, nor how much cash there was in the vaults. He thought he had seen a regular balance-sheet of Mr. Lombard's account in Mr. Briggs' hands, but did not know by whom it was made out, nor how full or regular it was, and, in short, knew nothing about it. He did not know whether Mr. Briggs had any papers that would

throw any light on the accounts of the different customers of the bank.

But we have not the space in a single issue of But we have not the space in a single issue of one of the Committee exclaimed, "My God! THE TRIBURE to tell all that Mr. Fernando Jones how could any people submit to such extordoes not know, and the recapitulation would only tions?" The answer to which is, that they have does not know, and the recapitulation would only weary our readers. In looking over the voluminous negative testimony, there is a momentary gleam of sunlight penetrating that gloomy base-ment in which Mr. Fernando Jones held the reins of power without knowing it. Mr. Fernando Jones does know that he paid \$5,000 for his stock with does know that he paid \$5,000 for his stock with a check on Scammon's bank, and then took a discount immediately from the Franklin Bank for \$5,000, depositing his note. This would be a refreshing relief if it were not so shortlived. Immediately the clouds congregate more dansely than defore, the sun is obscured, and darkness, gloom, and uncertainty once more settle down in the basement, and the philosopher over the door smiles a sickly smile. He does not know whather he noted for his stock with the regard to this charge, it was shown that there was no conceivable oppression of parties involved in bankruptcy proceedings which had not been practiced by the general Assignes, and that there was no conceivable oppression of parties involved in bankruptcy proceedings which had not been practiced by the general Assignes, and that the latter exercised such an influence over Durell that it was impossible to obtain from him any relief from these persecutions.

In view of such facts as these, the following over the door smiles a sickly smile. He does not know whether he paid for his stock with this note, and he does not know that there are three other discounts of \$5,000 each standing against him on the books of the bank.

If it is true that the departed sphits can be-

retreahing:

We have received the voluminous report of the Senatorial Committee on Louisians Affaire and, in view of the prevailing public opinion, are gravely impressed with its revolutionary tendencies. There is obvious altergrachies in the public inind as to

turn to this earth and take cognizance of subh nary matters, we have no doubt that the old philosopher, whose venerable head was lopped off the bank by the Clearing-House, will long haunt the corner of Madison and Dearborn sireets, and, traversing the descried basement with soundless tread, will spend the most of his time in trying to comprehend the gigantic nescience of his late associate in the banking nainess, Mr. Fernando Jones.

THE MEXICAN-BORDER CLAIMS. Two years ago, Congress appropriated \$30,000 to pay the expenses of three Commissioners to visit the Rio Grande and report on the cases of alleged depredations by Maxicans upon the property of American settlers on the border. The Commissioners had a very good time of it. Their fame had preceded them, and all along the frontier there was an unusual demand for legal-cap paper, and for Justices of the Peace who could administer oaths and at the same time write. The Commissioners, it was understood, were there to adjust any claim which an American citizen might establish of a loss resulting from robberies by the Mexicans on the other side of the river. Old men and young men, widows and orphans, greeted the Com with enthusiasm. The liberality of the Govern-ment in sending three such eminent citizens down there to make good the losses sustained by the hardy frontiersmen was something so grand and overpowering that each and every inhabitant of that part of Texas expressed his or her sorrow that there had ever been any unpleasantness during the

in, and though the claimants were a little back when they found that the Commissioners did not propose to pay the bills, but intended taking them to Washington to be paid from there. they kept up during the summer and fall pretty vigorous swearing as to losses. The Commissioners, however, got tired, and, when they found that there was just about enough of the \$30,000 left to take them home, they left the Rio Grande and returned to Washington. They reported an aggregate of losses sustained by our fellow-citizens amounting, if we remem-ber rightly, to between twenty-five and thirty millions of dollars. They reported, however, that they had not been able, for want-of time to collect all the cases, and therefore asked of Congress another appropriation to continue the Commission. So Congress made the appropriation, and in due time got another report carrying the claims up several millions higher. In the meantime, Mexico had heard of the wonderful Commission on the American side of the Rio Grande, and forthwith that Government apdepredations on the property of Mexicans by the seople of Texas, and now we have the first buletin from this Commission. Up to date the claims proven by Mexicans exceed \$100,000,000! The American Commission is distanced out of sight. So far, the Mexican bill exceeds ours by

on we had better stop, or the balance of trade against us may extend far beyond our ability to pay. We do not know by what process of calculation the Mexican Commission has reached this estimate of damage, but that suggested by the American Commission was both original and conclusive. It was something after this fashion: John Smith had 500 head of cattle; cattle in perds increase at the rate of 33 per cent per ansum. In 1859. John Smith could find but 400 of is cattle, ergo, the Mexicans had stolen 400 of

something like \$70,000,000, and if this is to go

hem. Now John's bill for indemnity was made ut after this fashion :

Total . 2,334 cattle at \$10......\$23,340 In some cases, the alleged original loss was shall try and cull out some of the choicer nega- 1,000 head of cattle, and the increase compoundbrief time have shown a loss on their side of \$100,000,000. How is this thing to be settled? It was originally intended to muster up a respectably-sized bill against Mexico, and then take territory from her to pay it; but it seems she has a much larger bill, and how are we to pay the difference? Shall we code Texas to Mexico to square the account?

JUDGE DURELL. Notwithstanding the secrecy with which the investigation of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, has been conjucted, the New Orleans papers have gathered sufficient of the evidence to show the very dirty character of the ermine which that functionary is wearing. An ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, an ex-Chief-Justice of the State, several members of the Bar, and leading citizens testified to his too free use of intoxicating spirits, both on and off the whole amount of the stock have been issued the Bench. There was positive evidence that he to the construction company.

4. The managers for the time being have, in meaned himself upon the Bench that his conduct could not be explained, except upon the hypothesis that he was either intoxicated or had not recovered from the effects of some recent debauch. There were many leading members of the Bar who testified that his conduc on the Bench was violent and insulting, and on the occasion of a certain trial Judge John A. Campbell, who appeared in the case, was denounced by him as a hoary-headed Rebel, who ought to be hung. The evidence in regard to his maladministration of the Bankrupt law was of such a character tha been compelled to submit to it, just as they have been compelled to submit to it, just as they have been compelled to submit to the recent indignity imposed upon them by Gov. Kellogg, in granting the use of the House of Bepresentatives for a Cyprians' ball, and numerous other official out-rages. In regard to this charge, it was shown Assignee, and that the latter exercised such an influence over Durell that it was impossible to

contempt. It may not be our bines to give him the benefit of clean hands in the exposition of the case. The above would be a very remarkable vindination even if written in the office of the Pal-adium, but there is evidence that it was not. The Hartford Times investigated the matter somewhat, and charged that this vindication was paid for. The Palladium violently denied the allegation, and disavowed any responsibility for the article, stating that it was written by "a gentiemen in Louisiana, peculiarly well qualified for the task." Thereupon the Hartford Times looked into the matter a little deeper, hunted up the gentleman in Louisians, and was rewarded for its pains by discovering that it was Durell doubt there will be a very general opinion that he is about as well qualified for "this task" as he is to sit upon the Supreme Bench.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA A committee of the San Francisco Chambe merce have made an elaborate report on the subject of legislative control of railways. They find that the power to alter or amend all charters of private corporations was reserved in the State Constitution, and that the Central Pa-enfic Company took its charter subject to this condition. They find also that numerous and grave abuses have been committed by this Com-pany, but whether the charges for freight and assengers are, on the whole, exorbitant, they are unable to decide for want of evidence to show what the road and branches have actually cost. The construction account shows, for in-stance, \$54,000,000 set down for capital stock. The Committee express a doubt whether there was ever a dollar of this \$55,000,000 paid in. They are equally mystified as to the bonded indebtedness of the Company, which foots up \$81,000,000, including the Government bonds. After a lengthy and able discussion of the subect they make the following recommendations

ject they make the following recommendations:

Pirst—The railroads in California are subject to regulation by the Legislature.

Second—It is not expedient that the Legislature should so exercise its power at present as to reduce the income of the roads, or do any act or threaten any course at any time which would cripple them, endanger the non-payment of interest on their debts, render them an unprediable investment, or property therein insecure, whereby competition would be discouraged.

Third—That, in the absence of accurate knowledge as to the cost of construction of our railroads, the Legislature cannot know whether the raise of fares and freights should be reduced.

Fourth—That, from the exceedingly complicated nature of railroad business, no legislative committee, not composed of railroad superia, can so investigate the condition and workings of the companies, within the limits of our session, as to arrive at a safe basis for lorislation.

or legislation.

Figh—That any such attempt at investigation mus

Prith—That any such attempt at investigation must result in favor of the railroads, for the reasons that all real knowledge of the subject is confined to their employes, who would be witnesses.

Sixth—That nevertheless there is a great need of such legislative coutrol as will curb the present power of oppression by the railroads, who are now whelly free to discriminate between persons and places, to ruin their ensemies and favor their friends by changes in fares and freights, to intimidate the public by their reserved right to make such changes without notice, to create monopoly in the express business, to speculate in town sites at the expense of old communities, to bribe public officers by the use of free passes, and to refuse justice to small claimants by reason of the expense of litigation.

expense of litigation.

Seventh—That there is need for a department in th executive branch of the State Government that all be so constituted and empowered as to acquire for use of the Legislature all necessary information, use of the Legislature all necessary information, and meanwhile act as a constant check upon the railroads, having powers to investigate, to arbitrate, and to advise in certain cases, to provent extortion and unjust discrimination; to protect the people at every point where railroads might oppress them, and generally to mount guard along the line where the liberty of the corporations ends and that of the people begins.

Evalua—That until such time as the investigations of such a department shall show to the Legislature wherein and by what means the income of the corporations are the investigations. wherein and by what means the income of the corpo-rations is required to be reduced in the true interest of the people, the corporations should be free to man-age their own business in their own way, so long as they observe all the rights of their patrons and the

public.

Ninth—That, if the present Legislature shall see fit to enact these principles into law, with assurance to the railroads of future security from aggressive of wanton attacks upon their property, the motive or self-prescryation, now urging them continually inte politics, will disappear, and with it all pretense of jus-tification for their past course in this regard.

THE NEW RAILROAD CONTROVERSY. There is a pretty general disturbance in the affairs of all those Illinois railroads in which the holders of a portion of the capital stock have paid for it in full, while the remainder of the stock has been given away or stolen. The generai condition of all these roads may be thus stated:
1. The towns, counties, and cities subscribed stated:

and paid their bonds, taking stock therefor at par,—these subscriptions equaling probably one-third of the actual cost of construction and 2. Capital stock has been issued to construc-

tion companies to an amount equal to the full cost of the construction and equipment of the s. First and second mortgage bonds equal to

cars, and that he had more than once so de- some cases, leased the road in perpetuity on condition that the lessee pay the bonds, thus sponging out the entire value of the capital stock. The sum of this process is that the construction company received for an expenditure on their part, say, of \$2,000,000-
 Municipal bonds
 \$ 750,000

 Capital stock
 2,250,000

 First-mortgage bonds
 2,000,000

 Second-mortgage bonds
 1,000,000

> Total..... ..\$8,000,000 Having sold the capital stock at whatever they could get for it, ar a converted the municipal bonds into cash, they then assign the entire property to some other corporation able to pay the in-terest and principal of the mortgage bonds which they retain.
>
> It will be seen that in such a transs

is not a dollar of cash invested in capital stock. is not a dollar of cash invested in capital stock. The only bona fide subscription is that made by the municipalities which paid for their stock at par with their own bonds, bearing 9 or 10 per cent interest. These bonds, upon delivery, were converted into cash. The municipal holders of the stock after waiting some years, have started an inquiry as to what has become of the stock which they are supposed to own. In some cases the original companies to whose stock they subscribed have passed out of existence, or have been merged with other companies under a new name, and mixed up with corporations chartered by other States. In some cases, the chartered by other States. In some cases, the companies exist only in name, having sold, property and franchises to some other company.

As a general thing, the original stock has ceased to have any value, and is no longer considered as a liability of the company haiding the read at the holders of the stock are begin

ave been placed in the hands of Beceivers until such time as their affairs can be judicially investigated. Judge Tipton declared that the Directors of a railroad corporathe Directors of a railroad corpora-tion were the managers of a trust, and were responsible for the faithful execution of their trust; that any irregularity or fraud committed by them could be remedied by the ouris upon the application of the stockholders, the are the real owners of the property. These the are the real owners of the property. nvestigations raise the question whether can be such a thing as the sale or gift of stock by the Directors without a valid consideration. Where one subscriber to the capital stock has paid for the same at par, can another subscriber get his stock at less than par, or for nothing at all? Are not all such proceedings in violation of law? Can the Boards of Directors, as trustees for the bone fide stockholders, give away two-thirds of the stock without any consideration, to the prejudice of the only real subscribers to the stock? As the same condition of things exists in a great many of the rallroads of the State, the inquiry promises to be a large one, and may result in some starting revolutions in the ownership and control of Illinois railways.

By the end of this month, the Tichh By the end of this month, the Tichborne claimant, who seems to resemble Tweed in morals as well as in person, will very likely resemble him by being in jail. Dr. Kenesly's whole defense of him has been based on the idea that he is a scoundrel. This has been triumphantly proved. But the idea that he is also a perjurer has by no means been disproved. The most plausible explanation of the great enigma of this trial seems to be that the claimant is an illegitimate son of Roger Tichborne's father. In such a position he would naturally have known something about the family's secret history, especially if he were employed, as he is said to have been, about the house, and he would also have had a resemblance to the genuine Roger. The elaimant's stock, payable when he is recognized as the lawful heir, is no longer salable. People fond of speculating in such insecurities are beginning to invest in the bonds of the Derwentwater claimant, an old lady who calls her-People fond of speculating in such insecurities are beginning to invest in the bonds of the Derwentwater claimant, an old lady who calls herself Countess of that ilk. She has contracted to lease some valuable coal lands on the old Der-wentwater estates at a nominal rent to a mining company, and the Company will prosecute her

The San Francisco Chronicle, in very brief space, tells an interesting story of the progress of that city during the year which has just closed. The population has advanced from 180,000 to 200,000. To accommodate this increase 1,500 new houses have been built, which have cost upward of \$5,000,000, while, for the coming year, buildings have been already projected which will cost \$7,000,000. The population of the State has increased in the same time not less than \$0,000. The exports from San Francisco, seaward, exclusive of specie, have increased \$7,000,000 over those of 1872, now aggregating about \$30,000,000. Exports by rail for the first eleven months of the year aggregates \$2,578.037 pounds of merchandise, as against \$5,284.901 pounds last year, their value being estimated at \$25,000,000. During Great Britain, the exports there aggregating about \$20,000,000 in value, as against \$10,000,-000 last year. While wheat shipments to Europ have fallen off, a large direct trade in case good salmon, flour, and wines has been established.

The effect of the passage of the Civil Rights bill would probably be to shut almost every pub-lic school in the South. It is said that it would also shut every hotel; but this is unlikely. A also shut every hotel; but this is unlikely. A good many people have a direct pecuniary interest in keeping hotels, so that there would be plenty of them. This is not so in the case of the public schools. Only the teachers would be immediately interested in their maintenance, and they would probably in great measure be closed forthwith. Tis true, 'tis pity, etc., but the quotation does not alter the fact. Under groes to demand the passage of the bill as it now stands. The prejudice against them diminishes daily. It is not their policy to grasp too eager-ly, even for their undoubted rights. Class-hatred works more harm to blacks than whites. If they go on their own way quietly, and devote themselves to rearing more men of the Elliott stamp, they will come far nearer obtaining social equality, and will do so far more quietly than if Congress passed ten laws per day to give it to them.

than if Congress passed ten laws per day to give it to them.

Trial by jury was introduced into Austrian about twenty years ago, but was soon abolished. It is now to be again brought into play. The public prosecutors are not to be necessarily counsel against the accused; they are to weigh the facts impartially and prosecute or defend the alleged culprit according to their ideas of the burden of proof. The juries are especially warned, in a Ministerial circular, that they are not to "decide in accordance with their political, national, or religious opinions." The warning is needed in a country of such different races and faiths as Austria. Perhaps, however, the author of the circular had in mind some recent eccentricities of jury-justice across the Alps. An Italian jury recently acquitted a man who fired at random into a church and wounded a worshiper, on the ground that the latter deserved to be punished for the bigoted superstition that led him to be there. In Naples, an absecuating tax-collector was let go, because he, as one of the people, was part-owner of the money he had collected, and no man can steal his own property!

The German Government is wantonly depriving itself of a most valuable ally. Its treatment of the press grows worse and worse. It punishes it not only for making adverse comments, but for publishing unpleasant news. As it is impossible to know beforehand exactly what Bismarck wishes the people to hear or not to hear, an editor has a very active perception of how Damocles used to feel. A luckless man in Koenigsberg published a dispatch of Earl Russell, and got three months in prison as a reward for his enterprise. When the Pope wrote to the Emperor, the Staats-Anxeiger, Prussia's official gazette, published the letter in full. It was extensively copied and no punishment followed. Naturally enough, when the Pope wrote in the same strain to Archbishop Ledochowski, this letter was printed by very many journals. They were all forthwith confiscated. The Posen Zeitung, one of the victims, says: "Such things are not fitted to encourage the press to take part in the struggle against the Ultramoniane hierarchy."

When the Vatican chapel containing Dochino's frescos was discovered, after bricked up and forgotten for a century, thought to be wonderful that such a place thought to be wonderful that such a place could have escaped notice. The discovery was richly rewarded. A resident of Cambridge, Mass., has just made a somewhat similar discovery. He has uncarthed a library in that city, the cristence of which was so wholly unknown that the citizens have, almost without exception, taken the toilsome tramp to the Boston Public Library to get the books they might have obtained miles nearer home. The library is in an obscure room on the second foor; there is no sign to attract public attention; and the room is orased as on the second floor; there is no sign to attract public attention; and the room is opened at irregular hours on four days of the week. The finder suggests that the books should be re-moved to a more convenient locality and made free to the public. As they were bought with

The Congregational imbroglio in Brooklyn and New York assums to have been settled for the time being, at least, at the recent interview of Mr. Bescher and the Revs. Storrs and Budding-Mr. Beecher and the Revs. Storrs and Buddington. At this conference it was agreed that all personal topics should be left out, and that all questions of Congregational polity and usage should be the subject of correspondence. Where the pastors cannot agree upon matters that are vital, an agreed statement will be drawn up and submitted to a council mutually called. This takes the matter out of the hands of conference committees entirely, and paves the way for an early settlement of the questions in dispute. Had this course, however, been adopted a long time ago, the public would have been puts. Had this course, however, been ado a long time ago, the public would have be spared the very tedious details of long-vin correspondence and useless conference repo and the respective churches would have avoid

hind "has gried ever since;" how the sister has done likewise; and how the seven are to be sold forthwith. The Republican calls for an Abby Smith Defense Fund. The idea is a good one Here is a test case. If the Woman-Suffrage party exists to do, and not simply to talk, it will take it up to the Supreme Court.

The Chicago Times is making some The Chicago Times is making some advance in decency as well as in its appreciation of good things. Its issue of yesterday contained two articles originally printed in THE CHICAGO TAIDUNE some weeks ago; and, though it would have been more enterprising to have copied them the day after their appearance, the readers of the Times are the gainers even at this late day. One of the articles it reprints consists of extracts from a review of Dr. Keim's "Life of yIeans," written for and first published in this journal; the other, of extracts from an interesting paper by Prof. Mathews, on Chamfort, the French humorist, whom the Times calls." Comfort, "also written for and first published in this journal. The Times fails to give any credit to journal. The Times fails to give any credit is the source from which it draws its decent art-cles, but then too much decency must not be ex-pected from it all at once.

of London, published an offer to bet £200 that the world was flat. Mr. Alfred Wallace, Darwin's coadjutor, accepted the wager. He won it, of course, and got the £250. Then Mr. Rampden was wroth. He spent all his spare time in writing insults to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and to the umpire. When this became unbearable he was sued for libel. This was in November, 1872. sued for libel. This was in November, 1872. He pleaded guilty and was fined £1,000. The vardict was suspended on promise of good behavior. Apparently, however, he is bound to ahow that he himself is a flat, if the world isn't. A few weeks since he began his letters again a fortnight ago he was clapped into prison

Congress has now spent some weeks in trying to find out how it can keep its ill-gotten gains and get its re-election. It took Congress about five minutes to pass the present law permitting the seizure of merchants' books and papers. This went through the Senate without a word of debate on Feb. 25, 1867. The House talked two minutes over it at midnight of March 5, and then rushed it through. The Congressional Globe did not print even the title of it, in its index to the House proceedings. It is strange that Congress can pass, laws to prevent other people from chesting the Government with such marvelous celerity, and is yet so slow in voting to repeal the salary-grab.

. NOTES AND OPINION.

The Texas Legislature, elected Dec. 2, meets to-morrow, and, now that Gov. Davis has go his Supreme Court decision, we shall know pretty soon what he will do with it. The time hare-

Chief Clerk of the Senate, and William Clock Chief Clerk of the House, The low Clerk of the House, Gen. John L. Sel was thrown overboard as disloyal to Grand great question at Harrisburg now is, withis Legislature will so misinterpret the Constitution as to prolong its own legislatistence for two years, so that Cameron me the run of things a little longer; and the not lacking those high in party-counsels wise the Legislature to this course, in dof the popular will, which is already both ful and sensitive. The plain intens of the Constitution is to have a new Legislature.

of the Senate, and George A. Marsan
the House.

—The Maine Legislature, Jan. 7, de
E. Butler President of the Senate, a
Thomas, Jr., Speaker of the House; s
ual W. Lane Secretary of the Senate,
ner J. Chadbourne Clerk of the House

—The Maryland Legislature, Jan. 7,
by electing James T. Earle President

House; Augustus Gassaway Scoretary Senste, and Milton Y. Kidd Cherk of the —For the New Hampshire election, Ea the candidates for Garante and Ju-

can; and John Bi

The Herald says:

A Republican should not has without including in it censur for two reasons: the Fresiden premises, and the mover ough contining the censure to mem great risk of placing the Repution.

We have done President for signing that it grounds stated above, but as but that at the end of our arguing giving way. The Fresident our Republicans in the I

run the Republican go year on a judicial edieu

ope, will give le

te, the Republi prese—upon who der of the sendor hen it was pe

of the situation, we find nearly leaders of the Republican p the contagion of corruption; those who can honesty lift u hands to cast the first stone, If the Republican party under of all of its prominent men with moral leprosy, it will have of its most powerful champion of purification is complete vacancy in the Presidental of the of Congress will be without Cabinet officers, instead of rid ington in elegant turn-outs Government, would wend the at their own expense.—Madia orat.

THE STREET-C To the Editor of The Chicago Tre

Sin: I renew my suggest weeks since, that a line of cars between Union and Lines a great public accommodation, sion of the Clark-street car sion of the Clark-street carvery easy to put in switchs
Clark and Madison street
through cars. This would
visions of the city into im
A person in any one division
of the other divisions witho
The through-car system is me
transfer-ticket system ador
ton and other cities. Now
churches have reopened
Side, it would be a great
those on the South and West
attend, could they go through
car or bus. Let the compani
morning ime. The North, S
visions imust sooner or later
munication, as I have suggest
the better for the grand pub
In Boston, the car-compani
car is winter regulation, forth
to open the front door of his
fare. He must either take a
perture in the door, or go r
platform. This rule keeps i
fortable in severe weather
rush of cold air which is a
colds to those who do must
if the public cannot demand
they can at least jourse that the If the public cannot demand they can at least insist that they

VOLUME MERCHANTS' INSI

To the Editor of The Chicago Tril Sin: Chicago merchants co rates imposed by foreign ins rates imposed by foreign ins but still do nothing to correct suggest's method by which it suggest's method by which it suggest's method by which it safet them form a Mutual Insurant the goods in store of each as fire,—the basis of settless ments being the invoice and monthly staments and monthly staments locrease or decrease and monthly staments locrease of loss, half might be because in regular in Rich men, such as Stewart as

a bequest for a free public its

pply to," etc. ingenuous advertisements of the disensous advertisements of the dish church-livings. There are and 7,800 are said to be in the rade in them is open and unapartly condusted by dergymen abolished the custom of sailing for ready money, it is urged that about be to stop the scandalous astical offices. To do this, constitute to the said offices. To do this, constitute to the would be only a the disestablishment of the body appreciates the fact, and in to this effect, which will problem Parliament next meets, will be a bitter fight, that will pretty at. Gladstone out of office, if at till in it.

ational imbroglio in Brooklyn and as to have been settled for the least, at the recent interview of d the Revs. Storrs and Budding-conference it was agreed that all should be left out, and that all should be left out, and that all congregational polity and usage as subject of correspondence, store cannot agree upon matters a agreed statement will be drawn as to a council mutually called matter out of the hands of contess entirely, and paves the way telement of the questions in discourse, however, been adopted go, the public would have been tedious details of long-winded and useless conference reports, ive churches would have avoided

th, of Glastonbury, Conn., won't fibe not only believes that tarspresentation is tyranny, but the et. In this she is in very gratiwith most of the people to whom we as an eleventh commandment. Story of her woes, in simple, i English, to the Springfield Retells how the Collector, after repaid her a New Year's call, himent, and took away seven of "that my sister had raised, every ement, and cared for, and was to them;" how the one left bedever since;" how the sister has and how the seven are to be sold a Republican calls for an Abby Fund. The idea is a good one. case. If the Woman-Suffrage do, and not simply to talk, it will a Supreme Court.

Times is making some advance rell as in its appreciation of good sue of yesterday contained two afty printed in The Canasao weeks ago; and, though it would re enterprising to have copied fer their appearance, the readers re the gainers even at this late he articles it reprints consists of a review of Dr. Keim's "Life of for and first published in this her, of extraols from an interest-of. Mathewa, on Ghamfort, the at, whom the Times calls "Comben for and first published in this Times fails to give any credit to a which it draws its decent artico on up to decency must not be exall at once.

en mouths ago John Hampden, blished an offer to bet £200 that flat. Mr. Alfred Wallace, Dargacepted the wager. He won it, got the £250. Then Mr. Hamp-He spent all his spare time in to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and to the this became unbearable he was This was in November, 1872. allty and was fined £1,000. The

now spent some weeks in trying it can keep its ill-gritten gains lection. It took Congress about pass the present law permitting merchants' books and papers. ugh the Senate without a word of 25, 1887. The House talked two it at midnight of March 3, and through. The Congressional rint even the title of it, in its insee proceedings. It is strange that

res and opinion.

egislature, elected Dec. 2, meets, now that Gov. Davis has got out decision, we shall know pretawill do with it. The time here he insuguration of Gov. Richard hursday.

egislature, elected Oct. 14, meets ambership is as then elected, exhauser (Opposition), chosen vice Republican), deceased. The potion of the House has, however, table change of late, as witness:

Dec. 2 State Journal, Jon. 9.

"Correct political satus."

The Publicans. Sind election in Lee County, Iowa, presentative in the Legislature, publican), deceased, the Republican deceased, with more than 1,000 minoposition. This "straw" has affect already, at Des Mohres, th way the wind blows.

Ivania Legislature (Republican), 6, elected Butler B. Strang Benate, and Henry H. McCormick House; also, Russell Errotte.

and the sense either to keep mum or go the whole igure, and include in the same category Congress and the President.

It will be remembered that the resolution offered by a Republican, when amended to "include in the same category Congress and the President," was adopted by 59 to 43—Republicans voting No.

—In December, 1872, the Republicans elected a city government in Mobile, Ala., by a majority greater than the whole number of legal voters, the total vote being but a few hundred less than the total population. The Republican Judges at Mobile and Montgomery flatly refused to take cognizance of so palpable a fraud. In December, 1873, the like election frauds were attempted and prevented, and the Opposition elected their ticket by a majority of some hundreds in an apparently fair vote. The Opposition Mayor-elect and his associates have now been dragged to Montgomery, 200 miles, and it is proposed to run the Republican government through this year on a judicial ediet. "Let us have peace."—The Washington (D. C.) National Republican has these significant remarks, which, we hope, will give lesser organs of the Post-Office persuasion more courage to speak out. The Republican says to Congress:

For the last twelve months the Republican majority in the Rouse has been hundering as no party ever himdered, and the only wonder is that the condition of affairs is not far worse than it actually is at present. We have folly after folly, swagger instead of statesmanship, private have been preferred to ptolic intersite, the most obvious necessities and needs of the people have been ignored in the haste and desire to carry out the schemes of the lobby, or to de the bidding of those who never sente the Capitol, except for the purpose of molding legislation so as to enable them to plander the Treasury and rob the present and future generations.

the plunder the Treasury and rob the present and future generations.

—The Boston Journal (Republican) does not besitate to say that—
Congress had made a false start, and ought to be grateful for an opportunity to begin over again.

There never was a time when genution statemanship in Congress would receive a heartier and more general appreciation among the people than at present.

If the Be mocracy have, as they sometimes claim, the lay of the future, now is just the time to show it by perfinent and serviceable action on the part of their segmentatives in Congress. We do not expect much at them, for they have been so long engaged in the mere trade of especition, as it were, that they have lost the faculty of straightforward, positive, high-principled morement. There are many Republicans of whom we street nothing much better, for they have run so long in the saay rut of success dictated by the earness-minded masses, that they, too, are wanting in the vigor for public spirited action. But there are others, numerous success to the faculty of the carried was a strength of the transaction of the season we confidently count. Let them held their colleagues strength only to the transaction of the public business, beginning, we trust, with clean action on the salary question.

—Members of Congress are said to be considerably exercised on the question of the expenditure of the contingent fund.

We shall be giad to have proof that Congress is in earnest in this matter; and our fatth that it is in earnest will be greatly strengthened when we see it beginning the work of economy at home fror this is where all vital and enduring reforms have their origin.—Pittouryh Commercial.

—Here is no danger of tiring the patience of the people by keeping their stention directed to the action of Congress on the Salary bill repeal. There are not works enough in the English language to express their contempt for those who even wink at this most dammable of all acts. There are not works enough in the forginal that it shall be erased from

money to clear him, and he at once left the city.

Land-Francis in Michigan—A LandBroker Charged with Complicity
and Held to Answer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

EAST SACIRAY, Mich., Jan. 11.—The cramination of H. P. Elsmore, a land-broker, which has
been in progress during the past two months
before a Justice's Court in this city, was concluded yesterday, the Court binding defendant over
to the Circuit Court under \$1,000 bail. This
case is an onigrowth of the frauds in the State
Land office under the Edmonds administration.
A large quantity of Government lands were
fraudulently marked on the plat-books as
State swamp lands. Elsmore, it is alleged, had
reserved a quantity of this land, 360 acres
of which he sold to E. H. Scott of this city, to
whom the patents were issued. When the frand
was discovered, Elsmore had gone to Eau Claire,
Wisconsin, but as the instance of Scott and on
behalf of the State, Elsmore was arrested,
brought to this city, and arraigned on the
charge of complicity with the state land-office
frands.

Crimiuals Taken From Caire to the

Collows County, Ky., warned Geo. Wiseman that he would kill him (Wiseman) on sight. Last Wednesday Melton approached Wiseman, while the latter was at work in a field, and shoshim in the breast with a shot-gun loaded with sixteen bullets. Melton immediately gave himself up and was placed in said.

Murder in Memphis.

Mempus, Jan. 11.—George Wyman, Jr., living in Chelsoa, was killed last night by Henry Benders, a former employer of Wyman's father, who had a quarrel with the latter about \$4 due him, which resulted in a quarrel, during which Benders struck young Wyman with a stick of wood, killing him. Benders was arrested.

Security of the control of the contr

EUCHRED.

A Game Between Messrs. Grau and McVicker.

In Which the Latter Holds the Winning Cards.

A Touching Dialogue Between Agent and Manager.

One Tears His Hair and the Other Pockets the Money.

Confidence Operations of a Theory of the Control of

ly sympathetic as only an impressrio can look when he has, as he always does, everything his own way.

"So it is," said Mr. McVicker; "so it is one of the misfortunes a manager has to expect; quite true."

A little arithmetic was indulged in, and Mr. McVicker announced that the amount due Mr. Grau, after deducting his own share, was \$4.500.

"Oblige me with a check for that amount," said Mr. Grau, putting on his gloves.

"A check," drawted Mr. McVicker, fondling his eye-glasses, "no, I don't think I'll give you a check."

"Well, give me the money in any shape you like. I don't care if I have it in greenbacks," said Mr. Grau.

"I suppose not," said Mr. McVicker, "but I shall not give you any mousy in any form," and he smiled as tranquilly and serenely as Mr. Grau had smiled a few minutes before.

"What do you mean?" asid Mr. Grau, becoming nervous. "You don't mean to say.

"Yes," said Mr. McVicker, "precisely, I do mean to say that I shall keep this money as an offset against my losses by your breach of contract."

"My God," shouted Mr. Grau; "I'll sue you,

to give it up. "You see," said he, "it will not take you as long to recover by law from me se it would for me to obtain judgment against you for your cool breach of contract. I can't go to Mexico to sue you; and your company will not come to the States. My redress is in my own hands. It may not be legal, but I have possession, and I understand that is nime points out of the ten which would make it legal."

Satisfied that half a loaf was better than no bread, Mr. Gran departed, gradually coming to the conclusion that the battle is not, etc. He is to-day decidedly a sadder if not a wiser man than he was this day last week. It seems that this eat little coup on Mr. McVicker's part was predetermined. Hen De Bar owns three theatres, one in St. Louis, one in New Orleans, and one in Memphis. He has a contract with Chizzola & Grau for a formight at each of the places, and is therefore a loser by six weeks of unoccupied time. "A few weeks ago, laving received a hint of the impresario" intentions, he came to see Mr. McVicker, who informed that he had concocted this little trick. Mr. McVicker, however, has come out shead of DeBar, for it is not likely that having been put through such an experience once, Mr. Grau will allow himself to be punished a second time. Salvini's engagement, therefore, at De Bar's Theatre is likely to be declared off, unless some guarantes be given that a similar sharp trick will not be played on him by the defrauded DeBar.

Mr. McVicker says he has had a little Grann with both the managers, and wants no more of it in his. He feels very jubilant at having so skillfully adjusted matters, and, though his action may not have the sanction of law, Mr. McVicker has the full sympashy of the public, more expecially since he has been so successful in "getting oven."

LIFE-SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS. Special Dienstch to The Chacage Tribuna.
MILWAURER, Jan. 11.—The movement in thicity with respect to the establishment of life savings institutions on our coast-lines will probably take the shape of memorializing Congress to grant aid, some time next week.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

Liverapool., Jan. 10-2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Flour 28a@22a 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12a 4d@13a; white, 13a 10d@14a; club, 14a@14a 3d. Corn, 3aa 6d. Purk, 30a. Lard, 42a.

Loudow, Jan. 10.—5 p. m.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £9,000. Consola for money, 29%; on account, 2934; 6-2934; 5-20a of 86, 1078; do of 87, 1079; 10-day, 105; new 5a, 1033; New York Central, 2016; Eris, 43a; 434; preferred, 68.

Panis, Jan. 10.—Bentes, 58f 671/c.

Liverapool, Jan. 10.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 8/d; Criesma, 8,000 bales; American, 8,100 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

les. Bresdstuffe unchanged. Lard, 42s. Bacon—Long clear, 37s; short clear, 38 Cheese, 68s. Albany Live-Stock Market.

The Wool Trade.

The Wool Trade.

Bosrox, Jan. 10.—Wool has been very firm the past week. Sales indicate rather better prices. Choice treble extra Pennsylvania fleeces, 62%c; choice Michigan, 52% 63-5c. Combing and Delaine fleeces more inquired for, at 556 gole. Pulled wool firm; stocks at all points comparatively fight; Ohio and Pennsylvania medium extra, double extra, treble extra, and above, 506 625/3c; Michigan, 556-56c; Western, Vermont, and New York, 45633/3c; combing and Delaine, 556-60c; unwashed and unmerchantaile, 366-46c; soured, 426-45c; noils, 38/4643/4; pediars, 25c.

New York Dry-Goods Market. with manufacturers agents, but the jobbing branches are quiet. Blesched shirtings in brisk demand, and have an upward tendency. Fruit of the Loom 6-4 is advanced to 15c, and other widths in proportion. Harris is 13c, and Gem of the Spindle 13%c. Frints fatrly active, Merrimos shirtings selling freely at 9%c. Fancy cassimeres and worsted contings improving. Foreign goods quiet.

The Freduce Markets.

NEW YORK.

WHERE THE STATE OF unchanged.
Corrow-Demand good, but hem active. Sales, 7, 100 bales. Prices unchanged. Receipts, 3,640; exports to Great Britain, 3,646; coastwise, 1,840; stock, 253,918; unsedd, 197,300.
Mousrant—Gold, 51.11%; night, bank & discount. Sterling, bank, \$5.36.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS. No. 18 Broad-st., N. Y., Transact a general banking business in all its details, BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, And information regarding the same farnished upon application.

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First-class Municipal and Railroad Bondy negotiated.

BUORNER N. ROMINSON, THOMAS B. ATKING, GEORGE H. CRASK.

WILLIAM T. MORRE. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Office Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the effect of the Company, No. 7s. Daarborn-st., on MONDAY. Jan. 13, between the hours of 8 and 8, pm., at which time an election will be hald for nine Directors to serve the ensuing pear, and for the transaction of such other husiness as may come before the meeting. JAS, K. BURTIS, Sec'y.

HAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS
Devol. Jose of Loke st., and Jose of Beenshipsecond. St.
Ticke Give, of Clark st., early control corner of Randely.
and Th Connect., copper of Madism.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, CHICAGO & ALTON HAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Densor Short Line, via Louisman, New, and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. List Through Line. Union Depot. West Side, new Radison-bridge. Richel Offices: At Depot, and 12 Handalphat

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & Sf. PAUL RAILWAY.

Thion Depot, corner Madison and Canalists. Pictor Office
68 South Clarkest., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot Leave. Arrive. Dwanker, Green Bay, Stevens'
Ostat, Prairie du Chian, & La
Optose Day Express

Uwankee Mail and Express

*5:50 p, m. *1:55 p. m.
Biwankee, St, Paul & Minneap
olis Night Express

*10:50 p. m. *4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & DUINCY HALROAD Depots-Fost of Labost. Indiana-an., and Sixtonth-st., and Cana' and Sixtonth-sts. Toket offices, No. 10 Clark-rt., Grand Pacific Hotel, and al depots.

COLORADO. KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Tiches and Freight Office, 77 Clinches.

Brongial Inducements. Great New Route. A. T. & St.

W. E. WEBB, Gentlagt.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN BALLROAD.

Deput, Van Buren-et., foot of LaSolin-et. Front offices, northwest corner Carb and Rambolahotte, and seathern corner Canal and Madlan-ets.

\$5 Packages OP TOTAL CONTRACT

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TRIBUNE OFFICE.

One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Abstract of Statement, Jan. 1. 1874.

Real Beate unincumbered.
Loans an Bend and Mortgage (1et lion)
Bank Stock, Hartford, market value.
Bank Stock, New York, market value.
Bank Stock, Beston, market value.
Bank Stock, St. Louis, Albany, and
Montreal, market value.
Ratiroad Stocks, market value.
State, City, and Ratiroad Bonds, market value. 72.952.50 \$2,418,701.30

Condensed Exhibit for 1874.

186,959.47 27,916,810.69

PRINCIPAL OFFICES LOCATED AT Hartford, Conn., Chicago, Ill. ard San Francisco, Cal. With Agencies in all prominent localities through United States and the Dominion of Canada GEO. L. CHASE, Pres't. J. D. BROWNE, Ser'y

WESTERN DEPARTMENT. 49 LaSalle-st., Chicago, III. G. F. BISSELL, Manager.

P. P. HEYWOOD, Ass't Managor. C. C. DANA, Supt. Adjust S. M. MOORE & CO. CITY AGENTS, 121 LA SALLE-ST.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASOOW, LIVERPOOL BELL FAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These slegant new Chydebullt steamers will sail from Pler 24, North River, as follows:

NATIONAL LINE.



ANY DER, Dontiet, Manages, Northwest Corner Dearborn and Madison-dis.

CONCORDIA HALL

BOKER'S BITTERS.

CHICAGO

THE CHICAGO TRIB

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN

THE NORTHWEST. THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER. MECHANIC.

MANUFACTURER. MERCHANT.

> BANKER. PROFESSIONAL MAD AND THE FIRESID

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Ans. Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MAN. IFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these wornout and demoralised partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half

that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-hall the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise

3d. That railroads cannot examore than a fair rate of interest the capital actually invested in the and that when, in addition to the they claim dividends on water stock and fraudulent bonds, State may rightfully interfere for protection of the people; that un discriminations between differ localities are in violation of law and

should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the rations of government, traught with the people

rations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too wall established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsureassed, embracing all the infor-

the intelligent transaction of Business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-

January 1, 1875.

SF Permaters and others forming Clubmay retain 10 per cent on all enhanciptions
and add single capies at slab rates after they

Specimen Copies Sant Free.

MONETARY.

20,651,913.64 1,727,596.66

The second property of the pro

ing of the season of 1872-3;

Fo date, Te date, Apprents
1874. 1873. 187

Present ales.

COHN.

To the Echter of The Chicago Tribuna:

Sri: Thinking "Eureka" or "Grand Rapide"
might desire to hear from me again by this time.
I trespass again on your patience at the risk of being considered tiresome.

Last a ring, when I prophesied a short cornotop. "Eureka" answered, "three crops on hand;" and still the cry is, "immense amount of old corn on hand." About the time of the panic, "Grand Rapids" became interested: "Where is that chap who is builing corn?" I wish you to bear in mind that my communice.

The Anny Commontal Proof Speed of the common of the Common

36.00 G38.00 -36.00 G39.00 -27.00 G30.00 -14.00 G16.00 -11.00 G15.00

WISCO The Reformer

The Legislature--- How C It Is-Likely to I

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

9,041

The Wisconsin Cent

Sheep 1,314 1,800 2,631 2,081 974 180 971 983 1,128

2,75@3,71

5.00 47 275 5.15
5.3 4.0 44 4.50 5.25
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413 5.40 50 5.95 5.25
have nearly doubled, but
rel imcrease in the demand,
set up have been protty well
upring demand, the number
richs reaching nearly 4,000
ket stendy at \$2.00\$\(\frac{1}{2}\).50 for
(\$\frac{1}{2}\).60 for medium, and at
festly clothy festly the first protects are considered.

County Dairy-Market.

N. N., Jan. 10, 1874.—The market is magafrom last week, but transactive confined to farm darries. The ras legit, and tae bulk was principle of the control of the co

better this week has been lighter irices lower, on account of the infection of the infec

DICAL CARDS. BIGELOW PHYSICIAN, 27 and 279 8 onth Clark trees, Chicago, by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. ren, Chicago, it is assumed to the control of the papers that Dr. O. or established physicism a Chicago, it is a chicago of the control of th

SHOULD PAIL TO CALL ON DIR. A. G. GLAN, 68 Rasdalphi-stand dalphi-stand dalphi-stand dangest-satabilished bit of print this city in the treatment of print that city in the treatment of print the treatment of the treatment

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS. BOALES

WISCONSIN. The Reformers at Work

The Legislature --- How Composed, and What It Is Likely to Have to Do.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad-Presentation to a Retiring Officer.

efficers and their appointees (not the Governor's wife and daughters, as, by a curious "out," I was made to say in my last) have quietly entered apon their duties, and are discharging them to the best of their ability, with the aid of the exred on the Executive office.

interest centered on the Executive office.

APPOINTMENTS.

Of the three principal appointments, his optimate Secretary, George W. Bird, of Jofferson, syong lawrer, who accepts only on the condition that he shall not relinquish his practice, was a moderate Democrat and a hundred-day soldier, and is a Good Templar; his Superingendent of Public Property, E. B. Dean, of Madison, is a ffer-long Democrat; his State Librarian a German, who was a Republican to the time of the Cincinnati Convention, in 1872, and represents German views on temperance and Sundaylaws. There is a pretty sharp contest over the appaintment of State Prison Directors, who have ed is not decided, and will not be till after the Legislature meets. The principal candidates for the latter position are the Hon. as Clark, of Dodge, whose political record is chaoxious to many people, but who is an excel-lant business man, and has many qualities which would fit him for the management of such

business man, and has many the world fit him for the management of such astitution; Peter Ruppy late Sheriff of Fondiac, and Democratic candidate for Sergeantings of the House of Rapreschtatives; spit Rankin, of Manicovec, a member of the and next Legislaure, and a man with many ands; John Lederer, of Outagamie; and D. Grander, of Jefferson, are specially pushed in

special efforts are made to keep private till delivery.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body meets at soon ou Wednesday, the
1th, and its action will be watched with numeral
interest. Only one member has yet arrived in
the city, Mr. Finkeinburg the Badalo County
Assemblyman, who is one of the Legislative
visitors who lately inspected the State institutions. There wil, doubtless, be a crowd here by
llonday night, and a particularly large delegation is looked for from Milwankee, where, it
is announced, a special car is chartered, and
those who wish can come out at cheap rates,
takets good for the week; which, by the way,
suggests a method of reconciling members to
deprivation of a pass, which it is said the railroad-managers have solemnly resolved against
giving. Without some such arrangement for
cheap transportation for members for weekly eg. Without some such arrangement for p transportation for members for weekly is home, the session will be greatly shridged, be following statistics, gathered from are sent by the members to circulars issued he Hon. A. J. Turner, the compiler of the islative Manual, will give some idea what ner of men more than usual compose the islature of 1874:

Nativity.—Of 100 memoers, 66 are American-born:
in New York; 5 in Ohio; 4 in New Hampshire;
sech in Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Connecticut;
each in Massachusetts and New Jersey; 1 each in
orth Carolina, Virginia, Maine, Illinoia, and Wismann (O. R. Deniston). Twenty-four are foreigntri: 15 in Germany; 5 in Ireland; 3 in Scotland;
in England; 1 each in Nova Scotia, Norway, and
weed!

or your paper, on the abord question,—and only means (C. 1). Densions, Townson of the Densions, Townson of Englishment of the Germany 18 is Irokald, it is bridged to the Common of the

Sauk: Sawyer, of Washington; and Bonck of Winnebago, will be chiefs.

LEGISLATIVE WORE.

Railroad matters will be likely to absorb the chief attention of this Legislature. The people expect some protection from the oppression and extortion of monopolies. The suggestion of ExSecretary Presse, for increased taxation of railroads, is very generally approved. The St. Croix Land-Graut remains to be disposed of and it is expected that some organization affiliated with the hillwankee & St. Paul Railway will get it on favorable terms. The Wisconsin Central want legislation to coable them to get their lands soon. There will be a sharp contest, probably, over an attempted repeal of the privileges granted in damming the Wisconsin at Kilbourn City. The app opriations for different purposes are to be made. Measures of "retrenchment and reform,"—such as the abolition of the State Board of Charities; abolition of the office of Superintendent of Pablic Property; reduction of appropriations to State institutions; repeal of the Registry law, and of the County School Superintendency—have been talked of. The printing claim of Carpenter & Calkins will be presented again, with the hope of better fate in the House of their friends. There is no reason why the expenses of the session should not be materially diminished by shortening it, and by reducing the namber of its employes.

shortening it, and by reducing the namber of its employes.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL BAILSOAD.

The Hon. Henry L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, is here, as is surmised, to consult the Governor about the appointment of his successor to the office of Judge of Milwaukee County, on which he has just entered, but which, it is supposed, he is about to resign to accept, at a handeome salary, the position of Solicator of the Wisconsin Ceutral Ralway Company, to which his legal ability and political and personal influence will be very valuable, especially this winter in procuring legislation, which, in spite of the denunciation of Gov. Washburn because he did not give it without law, it is admitted is desirable, to say the least,—modifying the terms on which it received the land-grant from the State.

It may, perhaps, be proper to say here that, however many misrepresentations (unintentional, if any, and none of them based upon campaign specches your correspondent may have made, as charged in a lately published letter of Vice-President Reed, of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, a letter published to-day by President Benley, of the Shebovgan & Mississtopi Railroad, Mr. Reed's past and future opponent in this land-grant fight, shows that Mr. R. is not without sin in that respect.

shows that Mr. R. is not without sin in that respect.

Maj. A. A. Meredith, the retired Superintendent of Public Property, a wounded soldier of the late Waf, and a Mexican veteran, who starts on Monday to attend the National Convention at Washington, was surprised to-night by the presentation, by a score of the employes about the Capitol under him, of an elegant silver teaset of eight pieces, valuable intrinsically and as a spontaneous tribuit of regard from men of moderate means, who could expect nothing in return. A very neat speech was made by David H. Wright, to which Maj. Meredith replied feelingly; but his heart was too full for elequent utterance.

Plus.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPEN-TERS AND JOINERS.

223 West Tweifth Street, Jan. 9, 1874.)
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns:

Sin: I have been reading, this last two months, a variety of letters from correspondents of your paper, on the labor question,—not only as to how to give the unemployed work, but how to keep them from committing acts of violences, for whom 23 are as also humbermen, I

THE COURTS.

Union Hide and Leather Comananapany. 11208

Bankruptcy Items-New Suits.

Company, and that on the 2th of July, and for a long time previous shereto, had been the Frest-dent of the Company and one of the Board of Directors, and had the care and management of its business shallres and George Schindler, dearing to get control of the Company and eject complainant from the Presidency of the Company, proposed to buy 500 shares of stock, upon the terms that so inventory of the property of the Company abould be made, and that they would then pay such a price as the books showed the stock to be worth, one-fourth to be paid in each and the remainder in one and two years, it being also provided that certain indebtedness of the Company should be extended, which was done. The complainant alleges that the fulfilled his share of the gontract, but easy the defendants, Haines and Schneider, failed. Sidway immediately sent in his resignation. An inventory of the property was made, but Sidway alleges that it was grossly maccurate to the extent of \$12,000 or \$16,000. He told Haines and Schneider, failed, should be resignation to be accepted. Shority after this the detendants, Haines and Schneider, the failed have the property insured, had a new inventory made, which was \$16,000 larger than the former, after allowing deductions for property sold, and additions to the stock. Schneider, shortly after the sale, denied that he had made any agreement to buy said stock, and both he and thames have failed and refused to pay for it, alleging among other reasons that the bylaws forbid a transfer of stock on the books of the Company, hen he was manufactured for the occasion; that when Haines became, as he soon did, the President of the Company he caused such as placed to the Company here are such that he and that it is passed to his order. He had been refused to pay for the occasion; that when Haines became, as he soon did, the President of the Company he caused such as pays the such as a large of the failed to have a special or a such as a suc

A LABOR ATTACHMENT SUIT.

The Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company filed an affidavit on which to issue The Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Raffroad Company field an affidavit on which to issue an attachment against Bash B. Sloane, of the County of Eric and City of Sandusky. Ohio. The affiant, George T. Benedict, an agent of the Company, states that Sloane is indebted to the railroad in the sum of \$50,000 for moneys which he, contrary to his promise and undertakings, has retained and withheld from the Comjany, and appropriated and applied to his own use, which moneys he had received when an officer and agent of the Company.

**The order made in the sase of Benjamin Lombare, some time ago, appointing Leouard G. Kinick Assignes, was set aside resterday, it appearing that he was not a proper person, and airck kimbail was appointed in his stead.

Robert E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignes in the matter of Evan Barnett et al.

The proceedings against Edward H. Hayes were ordered to be dismissed if no objections are filed in ten days.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Andrew J. Guilford began a suit in debt against David M. Ford and John McArtfur, laying damages at \$4.809.00.

The Aurora Silver-Plate Manufacturing Company flords petition against Inchancel against David M. Ford and John McArtfur, laying damages at \$4.809.00.

The Youngiove Architectural Iron Company filed a petition against Luke Agnew.

Signsmund Rothschild and Pelst Rothschild suce Joseph Halas for \$2,000.

Phelya, Dodge & Palmer-entered up judgment for \$1,000 against Luke Agnew.

Signsmund Rothschild and Pelst Rothschild suce Joseph Halas for \$2,000.

Phelya, Dodge & Palmer-entered up judgment for \$1,000 against Luke Agnew.

CIECUT COURT ITEMS.

Frank I. Fisher entered up judgment by confession against G. W. Clark, Jr., and George H. lintchine for \$5,080.44.

C. C. P. Hollien began a suit in covenant against Alexander H. Peters, laying damages at \$1,000.

SUPFEME COURT OF ILLINOIS,

Special Discretch to The Chicago Trabusa.

CASDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.

Special Discretch to The Chicago Trabusa.

CASDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.

Special Discretch to The existination of caudidates for admission to the Bar yester, day, inough equally searching, was much less lengthy than on the preceding day, and the Court was able to announce in the afternoon that the following hed passed and were entitled to certificates: James C. Blish, James K. Breeden, Samuel M. Booth, Thomas S. Chapman, Edward Dewey, Rufus N. Froat, M. H. Harris, Ehoch Harpoll, Inomas G. Parker, Oscar Scott, Iraac W. Strond, Dauiel E. Sweiter, O. C. Snyder, A. T. Smith, Frederick Trapp, J. D. Truit, P. Talient, J. G. Worley, Harrison Whitemore.

During the two days forty-also candidates were admitted and six were rejected.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

Beese, Chief Justice—The docket will be called on Monday, taking the cases in the order in which they are on the docket—twelty cases—and every day thereafter a like number.

GEN. STILES REPLIES.

GEN. STILES REPLIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: Concerning a communication in yesterday's Tribune, signed "Truth Sceker," you say,

"It must be admitted the interrogations put to
Gen. Stiles by the writer are pointed and sufficiently categorical to claim his attention." I am
not satisfied that the reading public share very
largely in the interest which "Truth Sceker"
manifests in his desire to hear my reply to his
interrogations. Nor shall I spend any time in
trying to satisfy him or any one size that in my
address of a weak ago Sunday I was animated by
a spirit of candor and a desire to be truthful.
I decline to argue the question of smiritalism.

il hold himself recay to snow that his 'd hiesses are persons whose "reputation the and veracity are good in the neighbor-lare they reside." Please give the hames, age, and place of residence, " if re time to do so, before you bring the

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE TIMES ON STEALING re appeared yesterday in the Sunde I article giving an account of the

verely to the comparatively insignificant thefts in the office of the Post, and feaving unmentioned the greater rascality of one of his own men, would not have appeared. It would have been a suppression of the truth of which that editor is uccasable. Still it is possible that he was aware of it; intended to state the fact, and failed to do so only by reason of a vexations typographical error. This article says: "In various parts of the country the agent of the American association has carried on his operations. In Cincinnati, one of its minious had the run of the Times' office, and made liberal use of news obtained there." Now, it may be that the manuscript read "Chicago," and not "Cincinnati," in which case the Times would show a willinguess to own up to the dishonesty successfully carried on there. If this surmise is well-founded, the necessary correction will be made in this morning's paper.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A meeting of the officers of the different Hibernian societies was held in Father Mathew's Temperance Hall, West Harrison street, yeaserday afternoon. David Walsh presuled. It appears that the bands of music of the city have combined and resolved not to play on St. Patrick's Day for a less sum than \$10 for every man engaged. This fact coming to the knowledge of Mr. Walsh, he called a meeting of the officers, and they assembled in the Temperance Hall three weeks ago, and appointed a committee to see what could be done to procure music for the procession. At that meeting it was stated that some of the societies had bands, but at the committee meeting held Sunday, Jan. 4, not a piece was tendered. Hence, the committee decided to recommend that no bands be employed at higher rates than have heretotore been paid,—\$5 and \$6 for every musician—and that the line of march be shortened. At the meeting of officers yesterday, after some discussion, the recommendations were adopted as the sense of the assemblage. The action, however, is not binding out the societies. It is p obable that, by contracting the route, the mu icians will consent to blow for the old rates, and that all the music needed can be had without paying extortionate prices for it. ST. PATRICK'S DAY. old rates, and that all the music needed can had without paying extortionate prices for it.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Prof. Philandro, a sleight-of-hand performer of some celebrity, begins an engagement at Kingsbury Music Hall this evening.

The Rey. S. M. McCheeney will lead the Union noonday prayer-meeting to-day. The meetings last week were largely attended and muen interest manifested.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Base Ball Association will be held this evening at No. 101 Twenty-second street.

The free reading-room for clerks and mechanics is now open at St. Peter's Hall, on State street, opposite Gongress street, from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m., daily, a musical entertainment by ladies connected with city churches will be given Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the reading-room, for which tickets may be had at Jansan, McClurg & Co. s on State street.

The next lecture of the Christian Union free had at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s on State street.

The next lecture of the Christian Union free course will be given this evening by Prof. Rodney Welch, of this city, in the lecture-room of the Union, No. 114 East Madison street. Subject, "An Every-day Miracle." Seats free. All are invited to attend.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a meeting of ladies to devine some means for providing relief for the destitute will be held at No. 1871 Indiana svenne instead of No. 271, as erroneously stated in yesterday's Trinuxz.

HYDE PARK.

placed on file.

Mr. Stebbings submitted a paper signed by C.

E. Hequembourg, to be signed by the Trustees, intended to explain the contract made between the parties for from water-pipes to mean that he is to be entitled to village bonds on his sworn estimates, less 10 per cent reserved, until he shall have been paid \$40,000. Then 20 per cent is to be reserved until proper estimates can be made of the coat of frenching and backfilling, and then a reserve of 10 per cent thereafter, as mentioned in his contract. On motion, this paper was laid over for the present.

Mr. Boufield offered the following:

Mr. Bonfield offered the following:

WHENEAS, It appears that a contract has been entered into with C. E. Hequembourg to the amount of \$285,-500, and that no bond for faithful performance has been taken from him; that said contract was let by the Water-Works Committee, and that tills use being presented asking payment for water-pipes before they are laid; therefore,

Risolted, That said Committee report why such bond was not taken, if such bond can still be procured, and to report specifically the terms and conditions of said contract.

They were adopted. Here a recess of half an hour was ordered, and a conference was held with Messurs Burky & Drake, of the Town of Lake, in relation to the defails of the proposed union of Hyde Park and Luke, in the construction of the Water Works. These gentlemen took certified copies of the contracts made by Hyde Park on this subject to key before the Trustees of the Town of Lake.

RESOLUTIONS.

Trustees of the Town of Lake.

After the recess, the following resolutions were adopted: That the Clerk issue warrants to Gray and Horne for balances on their bills for services as Commissioners of Assessments, payable out of the several special funds when collected, without interest; that the Village Collector be authorized to receive in payment of taxes, warrants payable out of the Clerks, engineers, and Superintendent's relary funds; that the Collector be authorized to allow a discound of 5 per cent on all tax bills paid before March 1, 1874; and that John F. Barrey be authorized to employ a suitable person to test the water

Board.

COST OF WATER-FIFE.

The Commissioners appointed Sept. 22, 1873, to estimate the cost of laying the 1314 miles of iron water-pipes provided for in the ordinance adopted at that time, reported the estimated cost and expenses of the same at \$300,000.

to estimate the cost of laying the 18½ miles of iron water-pipes provided for in the ordinance adopted at that time, reported the estimated cost and expenses of the same at \$300,000.

On motion, the astimate was approved and adopted, and the President was authorized to file the proper petition in Court for the special assessment to be made.

PLATE.

The plat of Harvey's subdivision of that part lying south of South Chicago avenue, of 20 seres in E. W & of Sections 36, 38, 14, was approved. The plat of Anthony & Harvey's sun-flivision of a strip 200 feet wide, adjoining and parallel to the Michigan Southern and Fittsburgh. Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads, through the West & of the N. W. & of Sec. 38, 38, 14, was presented and referred.

The following bills were approved and ordered to be paid: Regular police pav-roll for December, \$45.00; Special police pay roll for December, \$77.30; pay-roll cleaning Seventy-first street drain outlet, \$32.00; Christian Danielson, services 1½ months cleaning out same outlet, \$6.65; Charnley Brothers & Co., for lumber, \$24; D. W. Cable, feeding prisoners for December, \$3.50; Hyde Park Gas Company, for village hall, \$5.70; Charles E. Pope, Village Clerk, 1 month, \$25; Ely & Burvham, reports on condemnations, \$6. Total, \$1,125.06.

The following were presented and referred to E. Hequembourg, water-pipes, \$35,123.01; Johnson & Heinsen, Calumet forrymen, \$160; W. S. Babcock, lumber for culverts, \$104.15; Dobson, Rhoades & Co., plans and plats, \$70.75; Post Printing Company, advertising for bridges, \$13.50. Total, \$35,470.41.

PETITIONS WERE PRESENTED by Winchester Hall, attorney for Louis Bush, to have fence removed out of Forty-binth streets, in front of his property, near Indiana avenue, and by Dr. B. W. Patterson and P. L. Sherman, to postrone special assessment for construction of sidewalks on west side of Hyde Park avenue, between Forty-bird and Pifty-third streets, until the panic is over.

On the petition of James Macombie, the Seperintendent reported for his district. Frid

Total, 81 125.06.

CENERAL NEWS.

A fire alarm was counded yesterday about 12 o'cucok from Box 319. The alarms was occasioned by a fire breaking out in the kitchen of Baxter Bro. vsaloob and restarrant, 176 Michoe Street, between Union and Halsted. The loss was about 3100, Tailly colvered by incurance in the Alpha lastratore Col. of Pennshytvana.

About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday fifternoon officer Apiptose Found a man lying dead in a was a called, promounced the disease congestion of the lungs. From papers found on his person, it was accretained that his mane was John Mashiews. He was a sungie man, about 59 years old, and a shorer.

The following were presented mathale as officers of Aprilams Lincoln, and the project years of the congestion of the lungs. From papers found on his person, it was accretained that his mane was John Mashiews. He was a sungie man, about 59 years old, and a shorer.

The following were presented mathale as officers of Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 18, 1.0. F. S. of 1.1. M. Kasprowias, Fresident; Geo. Goldman, and the construction of the lungs. From papers found on his person, it was accretained that his mane was John Mashiews. He was a sungie man, about 59 years old, and a shorer.

The following were presented managed and referred it for the presented of the congest of the conge

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

onthly payments, by owners, 1.

additional control of the control OB SALK—AT A BARGAIN—4 AORES LAND, good house, hare, abundance of bearing ruit trees from the support of the support

POR SALE OR EXCHANGE FARMS IN COC.
Kane, Heary, Stephonam, Champaige, and Marounti. H. WHIPPLE, 30 Laballe at. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

RENT-SSTORY AND BASEMEST MARBLE front dwelling house, in block fronting noute of TO RENT-PINE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT beick dwelling on Prairie av., near Townly fourth-th, pheno to a good tenant. BARKER & WAIT, 100 Dearborn-R. TO RENT-COTTAGE IN FINE ORDER, 5 ROOM!
Twith closets. Good location; North Side; 430 a moint
to May L. H. WHIPPLE, 300 Lacalings.

TO RENT_II ROOMS CORNER HALSTED AN Madison-sta, : 6 rooms, No. 752 West Madison-st \$15 per ments. D. COLE & SON., 105 West Madison-st TO RENT-FURNISHED HOOMS IN THE DAYY
Block, housed by seam, northwest corner of Groun
and Madison-sis, and 36 West Madison-si.
TO RENT-EN WEST WASHINGTON-ST, ELEganity-furnished rooms; gas, hot and sold water,
and furnace. Day-board adjoining.

TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &c. wholesale or light manufacturing business; contains vanit and elevator, and is well lighted; \$1,200 per anuam. E. NLY, Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 284 WEST MADISON-ST. T near Hainted st. D. COLE & SON, 105 West Matif-ton-st. Offices.

Offices.

TO RENT-SEVERAL DESTRABLE OFFICES IN
Mesers. Fulleriou & King's Building, at reasonable
rates. Inquire at \$1 Destroys-st., Room & PINANCIAL

FINANCIAL.

A NUMBER OF SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON ORIsate real selate. M. G. BALDWIN & CO., 86 and
SI LASAlle-ster. Room M.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUSDS IN
hand for the sputches of suchs harring short time to
run, sincered by metits real settate. No. 7 Hawley Building, corner of Dearborn and Medicate.

MONKY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
Raddolph-si, metr Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESRELLS, small or large amounts. WEIGHT 2 TYLE.

RELLS. MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL RERELL.

M. (sate, small or large amounts. WEIGHT A TYLE

M. (sate other valuable securities; loans suggifance; a

fee ledies; and gents' suttines for also clience. O. TURN

ICLLIT, list Clark etc., shown 8, up stairs.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOURER,

ICLUST, List Clark etc., shown 8, up stairs.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON TO TYNARS TIME, ON

M. HILL-Stairs real estate. We have the mother in band,

and sound like a leans at Sinche, and one of Sinche conti
clare or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUTY.

Tribune Building.

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Tribune Building.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDR, WATCHES,

Tribune Building.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDR, WATCHES,

LOAN ONE TO LOAN ON DIAMONDR, WATCHES,

LOAN OBSERVE, up-fisher, Room 8.

W. ANTED-A. FEW FOLICIES FOR OASH IN

SISSON, TWest Madison etc.

SIOO, ON HAND TO LOAN, FOR A TERM

STEPPER IS deal with principals only. Address L.

R. Tribunes office.

\$10.000 WANTED 2 TO 1 YRANS ON

BERR, (Hopore Block.

\$100.000 TO LOAR, IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

BOOKE, Room & Doubland Block.

EOARDING AND LODOLOGIS.

EOARDING AND LODGING.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BOARD for lading or gentlemma; \$6 to \$5 per week, with see of plane.

West Side.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FRONT board, for gentlemma and wife or single gentlemma. Terms moderate.

Hotals.

moderate.

Hotels.

Hotels.

Many Maddison-St. BibHop Court from 18 to 1 LOST AND FOUND.

WILLOOX & GIRBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, meeting, off and reporting. Will you a Gibbs S. M. Co., corper Wabsch-av, and Adams of the Co.

WANTED-MALE HELP WANTED - LO TIR-GHOPPERS

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

L'ANTED-A COM

and machinist, canalists of

ITUATIONS WANTED-FEMAL ISKE'S office, 20 Milwaykee as BUSINESS CHANCES.

OR SALE—A 7-YEARS LEASE, WITH also possession of one of the best locations of iron working manufactor in the city. So in the large locatory, main building four attempts, and the large locatory, main building four attempts, are found to be seened to the location.

TO EXCHANGE TO EXCHANGE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL estate against, the West Medicon et.;
Large Periory building, first finer a rever, second steer for dwelling, at feet of ground on Mitchelies. To exchange for a farm in contral part of State.

Store, and dwelling above, on Madison-et., com of Raistock, to care dwelling and cash.

House and lot on West release to, cost of Halstock, to ground on the second of the second EIGHTY ACRES OF VALUARIE LAND NE Brighton, free and clear of all incumbranes, to change for good improved inside property. Additionally DONNERSBERGIE, under First Nationals. JOSAPH DONNERSBRIGGER, under Frest Rational Bank.

TO RECHANGE - SO PRET. SOUTHWEST OUR particular and distributed in the south state of the south sou

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE-TROTTER. POINT BREEZE; RAS FOR SALE-TROTTER. POINT BREEZE; RAS FOR SECOND CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

MISCELLANEOUS. COORS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATE accounts adjusted, Work requiring an expectsingle width, accountant from Mr. 18 25 A GENTS WANTED—ALL MEN OUT OF EMPL.

ment clouds cell and casming Enematic Follows.

Manual Bolder, Fronts big. 6 West Rendelpedicon I.

A GENTS WANTED—MALE AND FRACAL
manual country proposage and readable must country.

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.) he causes of the sinking of that vessel, is sported in the Associated Press dispatches. In officer of the steamer O-sipes, which owed the Virginius from Key West, and which grought the officers and crew to the navy-yard ere, says the Virginius successed in getting as ar as the cossi off Cape Hatterns without serious difficulty because the ses had been comparately smooth up to that time, but a terrific gale ras encountered while the vessels were off the outh Carolina Cossi, and the ses became very ough. It was soon evident that the Virginius could not weather the storm, so he was headed for shore in order to get into calmer water. While she was outside he was much tossed about; and, when riding tenry seas and while parts of her bull were out f water poured out of her same. Thus officer asserts that there is not the alightest foundation or the statements that have been made to the flect that there is not the alightest foundation or the statements that have been made to the flect that the Virginius could have been prevented rom going down. She ought, however, to have seen generally overhadled, and numerous resire should have been made before she started or New York. She had not been on a dock for manipusion and repair within about two years. The rule in our navy is to dock ironclad vessels beat every six months.

of the change.
ATIONAL BANES AND INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Lepresentative Lamison, of Ohio, purposes
sensing a bill to morrow prohibiting National
lks from paying interest on deposits, and he
y endesvor to have it pushed under sussion of the rules, which would rere a two-thirds vote. He believes there
berhaps a majority in favor of such a measure.

main object is to test the sense of the

this session.

RELIEF FOR BOSTON.

SECRETARIZES OF MERCHASTS Who lost goods great fire in Boston will have a hearing the Ways and Means Committee on the transparence of the Secretarian and Secretarian are fund of the paid on goods destroyed. The press for such action as this on the part of sea are numerous, and the friends of the rare reasonably hopeful.

PERSONAL.

Ander H. Stephens entertained about a prominent personal and political friends and given by him at his hotel last even-

New York, Jan. 11.—Arrived—8 Maine, from Breman. Queensrown, Jan. 11.—The ateamshi sots, from New York, has arrived.

necessary rolling stock. The Government aid surgested is a guaranty of 5 per cent interest on \$20,000,000 of bonds. The capacity of the road will be \$6,000 tons a day, each way. The Commissioners are to fix the various routes of transportation, and make suitable provision for the care and asfety of freight carried. When the road shall earn beyond what is necessary for the payment of interest on its capital stock, and 8 per cent dividend, the rates of freight originally established are to be reduced.

CASUALTIES.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna,
DEFIANCE, Obio, Jan. 11.—A terrible accident occurred last Friday to a young son, aged 5 years, of John Freiderstreen, residing near Antwerp, Ohio. The boy was sitting close to a stove upon which sat a boiler full of scalding water which he, in endeavoring to save himself from falling from the chair, drew over upon himself, the boiling water completely covering the body and literally parboiling his flesh and literally parboiling his flesh

Garmsuno, Ill., Jan II.—About 6 o'clock this svening a small frame-house, occupied by two families, and owned jointly by the occupants, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosebe lamp. Mrs. Van Brausr, aged about 50, who with her husband occupied one-half of the building, was seen to come out of a door at the rear of the house, and was heard to say, "We are all on fire." She immediately returned in quest of a watch. The next seen of the unfortunate woman, she was lying just inside of the front door, her clothing in a mass of flames. Attempts were made to rescue her, but they were unavailing, and the woman perished in the flames. About one hour later the body was rescued. No cause for the explosion can be given, and the deseased was the only wincess.

Steamer Sank in the Mississ MEMPHIS, Tonn., Jan. 11.—The little sessiner Frank Forrest, from Oscools for Memphis, it is reported, struck a snag at the head of Island No. 40 last night and sank. No lives were lost.

Accidental Shooting in Cincinnati.
Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—George Kebmann, keeper of a lager-beer saloon and boarding-house, snapped a revolver twice at Nicholas Klope, one of his boarders, as he says, in sport. The second time the pistot was discharged, the ball entering the head of Klope and inflicting a wound from which he died. Kebmann then ran to the river and tried to drown himself.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

m the great dies in Boston will have a bearing hefore the Ways and Heans Committee on Tuesday, the otject being to obtain a refund of the detters paid on goods destroyed. The precedents for each action as this on the part Congress are numerous, sand the friends of the measure are reasonable of the measure are the continuation of Caleb Custing has despend, while it is not start that the results of the way the confirmation has not perceptibly increased, it has become firmer and more decided. As was stated last night, the main reason alleged for rejecting the commission is that Calebra of the war rulings, and from a the commission is that Calebra of the war rulings, and the main scanner and the results of the war rulings, and from the proposition to the confirmation has not perceptibly increased, it has become signed of the political is not a legislation of the war rulings, and the proposition of the confirmation of the war rulings, and the reach the proposition of the proposition of the political one. Nothing out the proposition of the political one. Nothing out the proposition of the political one. Nothing out the war that the results of the political one. Nothing out the war that the results of the political one. Nothing out the war that the results of the political one. Nothing out the war that the same time the proposition of the political one. Nothing out the war that the same time the proposition of the political one. Nothing out the war that the same time that the results of the political one. Nothing out the war that the same time has a count of the political one to the proposition of the political one to t ppearance of Mrs. Badger, Mem Elect of the Boston School Com writing wishout success. Careful inquries were likewise made at the various railroad stations, but, although occasionally a ray of hope would arise from the story of some attache, nothing was learned to calm the terrible fear which possessed the minds of the seekers. Mrs. Radger was about 40 years of age, a little above the medium height, and wore a wine-colored poplin dress and a water-proof. She also had on a black velvet hat; but this custom was not distinctive enough to attract attention, and the perfectly methodical manner of the lady in arranging her affairs before leaving home, as well as the collected style in which her last letter was written, would leave little reason to believe that her action was at any time noticeable or singular. Of course, one of the first questions which presents itself to an inquiring affind is, why has this iamentable event occurred, and here arises what seems now to be an almost inexplicable mystery. That her family relations were pleasant seems assured; indeed, in one of her last letters, which was addressed to her husband, she speaks to him in a most affectionate manner, without upbraiding or reproach of any kind, and in a letter written to her brother at the same time she has only words of the kindest import to use towards her family and friends. Her social relations seem to have all been of an exceptionally pleasant character, and that she was highly respected by her acquaintances is manifest from the fact that at the last city election she was triumphantly made a member of the Bostoo school Committee; and by a majorite of which any candidate might well be proud. Her friends say that there is no reason for thinking that this inhovation has had any bad effect upon her. Mrs. Badger is a graduate of the Bostoo school Committee; and by a majorite of which has been drawned about the wharves and along the edge of the Ruchard, the Ref. Henry C. Badger, she resigned her position in the Western Valley of the colid colory Enicode with she humber-trade. The lamily has atways lived i

these corporations diverting the roads from the original purposes for which they were constructed,

WITHOUT THE CONCURRENCE OF THE STATE. It is charged by the Reformers that if companies are to be permitted to enter into such combinations as they please, in this State, as to the disposal and rearrangement of lines chartered and aided by the State, there is nothing to prevent their combining to arrange Milwankee and other trading centres in Wisconsin out of existence. They think they have discovered that the running bowers obtained by the Northwestern over the Milwankee & St. Paul Road to accommodate the Madison & Baraboo extension (which was pretended to nenefit Milwankee, by bringing the produce of the Madison region over the Milwankee & St. Paul line into this city) is a fraud, and that the only object of the Northwestern is to haul its ears across the other Company's road as far as its own road, when, instead of continuing along to Milwankee, they will

SWITCH OFF TO CHICAGO.

They meet the statement that Augus Smith is about to build an elevator at Milwankee in connection with the Northwestern, to be followed by others, which has been claimed as an indication of the Northwestern having determined to do the fair thing by Milwankee, by saying that the Northwestern cannot help itself; that its accommodations are already insufficient to enable it to care for the trade it has been forced to accept; that the present scheme is only a very feeble modification of a much trumpeted design, long ago announced and shandoned, of a good ship-canal, dockage, and elevators, and that of all the fine promises of the Northwestern professions in this city and section.

THE MILWAUKEE-CHICAGO ROADS.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that the Milwankee Divisions of the Northwestern to me have yet been carried out. Altogether, there is considerable suspicion of Northwestern professions in this city and section.

THE MILWAUKEE-CHICAGO ROADS.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that the Milwankee and St. P

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna.

OINCINNATI, O., Jan. 11.—The people of this city are at last convinced that the Southern Railroad is to be pushed forward rapidly, and all classes are pleased over the fact except the retired capitalists, who have nearly ceased to battle against the enterprise. The office of the Directors was thronged yesterday with men inspecting the profiles of grading, tunneling, and bridging on the eighty miles of the line located between South Danville, Ky., and the morthern boundary of Tennessee. It is understood that the Directors have secured \$3,000,000 donations in Kentucky, and they expect \$1,500,000 more in Tennessee, With this and the \$10,000,000 city bonds issued by Cincinnati, they will be able to complete the road.

The City of Knoxville, Tenn., is moving in the matter of extending its present Northern Kentucky Road 20 miles, which will give it a connection with the Cincinnati Southern at Chitwood, Tenn. Over 100 bidders for contracts on the Southern Kentucky turned up yesterday.

New York (Jon. 9) Dispatch is the Boston Fest.
This evening George P. Putham called at Police Headquarters, and stated that Mrs. Badger, the School Principal of Boston, had been tracked from the Fall River boat to this city, where she proceeded to the Grand Central depot, and there took a train for Western New York, where some of her Irienda reside. Tork City, Jan. 6, the following resources adopted:

Resolved. That the selection of a fit person to administer the office second in dignity and importance to no other under our Government is a subject of momentous concern to the people of this country, and of expecial and errous consequence to the legal profession.

Reselved, That it is the deliberate conviction of this Association that the nomination by the Executive of George H. Williams to be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States disappoints the just expectations of the legal profession, and does not deserve the approval of the people, for the reason that

respectfully present its earnest protect against this nomination and its urgent remonstrator against 'its confirmation by the Sensia.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed forthwith to forward copies of these resolutions to His Excellency the President and to each member of the Sensia of the United States.

LAKE PARK.

Feeling in Milwaukee Concerning

RAILROAD NEWS.

The No-Pass System and Some

of Its Fruits.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul and

Chicago & Northwestern

the " Understanding" Lately

Arrived at.

Both Roads Said to Be Favoring Chi-

cago Interests.

THE NO-PASS SYSTEM. Railway Commissioners quite uninten-y rendered the railroads valuable service

LAKE PARK.

A Demini of the Legal Right of the City to Sell.

To the Editor of The Chicago Pribune:

Sm: As a resident of Chicago for the past quarter of a century, and as a real-batate agent and conveyancer for the past twenty years, and being fully posted in regard to the title of Lake Park, I claim that the City of Chicago bas no more legal right to sell said park, and pocket the proceeds thereof, than I have; and, therefore, I wish it distinctly understood that I shall not advocate or advise any such illegal act on the part of our city-officials in order to raise money to pay, our honest debts. If the city had obtained first-class legal advice, this fact would have been known long ago, and we would have been saved the expense of much illegal legislation, as well as the diagrace, and any amount of talk and bother. But, at the same time, I am, and always have been, is favor of doing all we could legally for the Enitroad Companies, for, without railroads, Chicago would not amount to much; but I want things done legally, and no more tampering with trusts; as in the Gage case, employing and allowing him to loan out our city money contrary to haw, and then indicting him for doing so. No; we have had quite enough of that kind of shawp practice; and now, if Lake Park is sold at all, it should be sold legally; and, if either the city officials or the Railroad Companies do not know how it can be done, and will call at my office, I will tell them. Respectfully,

E. H. Cummos. tionally rendered the railroads valuable service when they sued the Northwestern Company for passing the Mayor of Freeport. An admirable text was thus supplied for all future replies to pass applications. These are not patterned af-ter President Blackstone's Communistic effusion, but they recite that the Illinois law against dis-crimination makes it an offense, punishable by a pass applications. These are not patterued after President Bisckstone's Communistic effusion, but they recite that the Illinois law against discrimination makes it an offense, punishable by a \$6,000 fine, if the regular fare is not collected. And to sustain the denial, a printed copy of the pass regulations is kindly sent with the refusal. All classes are alike favored with the stereotyped reply. It lets the companies gracefully out of numerous embarrassments. So far as can be accertained, they are maintaining the agreement far better than is commonly the case among railroads. In St. Louis the attempted reform of last summer failed utterly within a month, and every effort to induce those companies to conform to the regulations recently adopted in Chicago has proved unavailing.

The only divergence from the agreement that has come to light is the action of a Wisconsin company in extending the limitation of their 1873 passes until the 15th inst. This extension enables the former members of the Legislature having passes to journey toward the Capital free of expense. Hitherto it has been customary to make the old passes good until the 15th of Jauuary, so as to save officers of other railways from paying fare in case their new exchange passes had not come to hand; but, in view of the determination to cut off the "dead-heads" with the old year, the extension is not thought to be in accordance with the contract. The Illinois members experienced the refreshing nevelty of paying their fare to Springfield, and are likely to have no other alternative.

In Wisconsin and Minnesots strengous endeavors will be made to secure a modification of the rules for the benefit of the legislators and ministers. Bishop Whipple has, in his college at Faribault, Minn., thirty students who regularly supply country churches on the Sabbath. Their salaries average \$300 a year, and, if compelled to pay full fare, they will be forced to abandon the fields and let the people go without preaching their full complement. For instance, the Pennsylva

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: The great importance of bringing the Lake-front question to an early issue emboldens me to trespase once more upon your indulgence.

It is to be hoped that no technical or frivolous difficulties will be permitted to cause unnecessary delay, and that no more red-tapeism will be introduced than is absolutely indispensable.

The city needs the money now; and the sooner, therefore, the sale is consummated, the sooner will our depleted Tressury be made glad, and the hearts of suffering taxpayers be rejoiced.

In disposing of the three blocks to the Eall-road Companies, it is proper that the question of value should be considered. But, as there is no established value to this property, based upon actual transactions, its value must, to a large extent, be a matter merely of opinion and conjecture. Twenty supposed competent judges will form perhaps twenty different opinions,—the maximum and minimum being widely separate.

Still, if all thought of the needs of the Railroad Companies is left out of the question, as it should be, it is doubtful if any fair-minded resistate authority will put the present value of the property much above \$800,000; while some, including the writer of this, would be inclined to put the value rather under than above that figure.

In making this estimate, it is assumed (and it

as any other parties man the mairoad compa-nies would surely exact.

The railroada are willing to accept a quitelaim from the city as soon as the existing injunction is withdrawn; that is, they are willing to pay \$500,000 for the interest of the city in the proper-ty. It is certain that no other parties would do

ty. It is certain that no other parties would do
this.

If the city should sell to others, a warrantee
deed would be expected. The city would not
incur the hazard of giving such a deed until its
title had been parected in every respect, which
might remain years of litigation and an indefimite expense.

If Mr. Scammon has an "essement" in the
Lake Park, every other property-holder on
Michigan avenue has the same interest, and the
city would have to take upon itself the settlement of all these claims before any private
speculators would come to time.

It may, therefore, happen that other parties,
knowing the facts of the case, may, for the sake
of embarrassing this question, make offers in
excess of the sum offered by the Railroad Companies would be compelled to buy them off. Not
succeeding in this enterprise, they could gracefully retire, without the loss of a dollar, on the
technical ground of the city's inability to furnish a perfect title.

Now, the truth of the matter is, that the city
cannot sell and give a satisfactory title to any
parties whatever, says to the Railroad Comparaties whatever, says to the Railroad Comparaties whatever, says to the Railroad Compaupon by the Reformers with distrust. They say
that if railroads are to bave the power, without
Legislative sanction, of indefinitely enlarging
their systems, and changing the course of traffic
to accommodate which they were sided to build
their lines, they might as well be allowed to consolidate at once, as the chief object of the statute disallowing consolidation was to preuent
these corporations diverting the roads from the

cannot sell and give a satisfactory title to an parties whatever, save to the Railroad Compa

cannot sell and give a satisfactory title to any parties whatever, save to the Bailroad Companies.

The Companies, so far from seeking to gain time by quibbles, will take such title as the city can give, and pay (in addition to the \$200,000 already paid) \$600,000 in three, six, and nine months from the date of sale,—not from the date of the closing of the transaction.

The Companies have not proposed to pay interest: but, if they are met in a proper spirit, I entertain no doubt that they will waive this point; and, beaides, agree to put the balance of the payment into a negotiable form, so that the necessities of the city may be conveniently provided for.

There never was anything great attempted that did not meet with opposition from some quarter. But, in regard to this matter, an overwhelming sentiment prevails. There is an almost unanimous feeling that the offer of the railroads is a fair one, and ought to be accepted. It is a cesh offer, and, as the Gage property will have to be sold on long time in order to realize a sum sufficient to cover the deficiency in the Treasury, the solidity and beauty of the proposition must be apparent to all. Who else has \$800,000 in hand wherewith to make such a purchase? Even Echo does not respond.

Under these circumstances, after full consideration of the subject, and in the belief that it is the right and honest thing to do, and the only thing by which the city can be triumphantly tided over its present difficulties, I am strongly of the opinion that the proposition of the Railroad Companies should, at a very early day, be accepted. Respectfully yours.

J. Esaras Warren.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON LOCH LOMOND.

Browning of the Owner of a Bomantic Island-Curious Elistory of the Place.

Sir James Colquhom, the owner of the romantic island called luch Lonis; in Loch Lomond, with four stendants, was upset in a botal laber of the architecture. The stendants of the control of the schild cover the stendants of the control of the schild cover. The stendants of the control of the schild cover the stendants of the control of the schild cover. The stendants of the control of the schild cover the stendants of the control of the schild cover. The stendants of the control of the schild cover the sc

POLITICAL.

The Grangers and Politics in Missouri and Kansas.

Objection Made to the Sccret Feature of the Organization.

Meeting of Members of the Missouri Legislature Who Are Grangers.

A Declaration of Their Political Independence Said to Have Been Made.

Special Disnatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11.—An interview with Mr. Charles W. Green, published in the Globe, two or three days ago, in which that gentleman expressed himself strongly against the secret feature of the Grange movement, has drawn an angry reply from Mr. T. B. Allen, Master of the State Grange of Missouri. Mr. Allen attacks the National Agricultural Congress, the Crop Reporter, and Mr. Green personally in terms of bitter invective, all of which would indicate that there is a strong faction in the Granges which will try to make the organization an open one at the earliest possible moment.

THE KANAS STATE TARMERS.

Go-operative Association convenes at Topeka

Co-operative Association convenes at Topeks next Tuesday, and will remain in session three days. Mr. Green will read a paper in which he will give his views in regard to the farmers movement, and advise open action in all cases where politics is concerned. Efforts will be made for the adoption of resolutions like those which expressed the sentiments of the farmers at Decatur; also, looking toward the inauguration of a co-operative system that will hak the vicious elements and incoherence of the various co-operative plans hitherto in favor with the Granges.

vicious elements and incoherence of the various co-operative plans hitherto in favor with the Granges.

A LIVELY TIME is expected at the meeting of the National Grange in St. Louis, in February. It will be remembered that Mesers. Abbott and Thompson, some months ago, formed a Grange in Boston, consisting entirely of merchants. The charter was afterwards revoked by Grand Masser Adams. Abbott and Thompson appealed to the National Grange, and the question will come up at the coming meeting for adjustment. They charge that many of the officers of the State and National Granges would be excluded if such a ruling were sustained, and complain particularly of the St. Louis Grange, which they allege has many members not farmers.

[To the Associated Press.]

MISCOURI LEGISLATTUR-ORANGES.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—A caucus of members of the Legislature, who are also Grangers, was held in Jefferson City, Mo., last night. It is understood that they resolved to demand retrenchment and reform in all departments of the State Government; declared that the railroads have no vested rights, and that corporations must submit to the same laws that govern individuals; that the National Bank law should be repealed; that the Rotional Bank law should be repealed; that the Rotional Bank law should be repealed; that the Rotional Bank law should reforms without regard to former political associations. They will introduce bills providing for cheaper railroad rates, and for the semi-annual payment of taxes. They also propose establishing a Granger's bank at St. Louis, and other cities of the State, and to pack their own hogs next season.

The Opposition Party in the Kamess Legislature.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kan., says the general feeling among the best politicians and citizens generally there, as well as among the leaders of the farmers movement, is, that the leadership of the Opposition in the Legislature this winter, which has been assumed by Col. York and Clark, is unfortunate, and likely to prove disastrous to that party.

The Farmers' Movement in Kendall County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chacage Tribuna.
YORKYILLS, Ill., Jan. 11.—The Kandall County Farmera' Association met here yesterday, pursuant to a vote taken at the December meeting. No business of special importance came up except the hearing of a report from the delegates to the Decatur Convention, and the appointment of a committee to report on the advisability of appointing a County Purchasing Agent. The committee is as follows, and will report at the next meeting on the second Saturday in February: J. K. Young, West Matlock, and A. J. Wormley. Those who cut loose from former party ties last November want no better indication of the wisdom of their action than is afforded by the doings of Congress and the National Administration during the last sixty days. Scores of good people who were not willing to break loose from a Republican party in November are quite residy now. They hold that Congress and the President have given no substantial evidence of a desire or an intention to comply with the demands of the people for retrenchment and reform.

The Situation in Milwankeep Special Depatch to The Cheeno Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—The political outlook in Special Despatch to The Chicaco Tribune.

Milwaukee is an interesting but perplexing study.
Nobody is quite sure of his neighbor. Life-long Democrats and Republicans are no longer sure that they are the one, or the other. or Liberals, or Reformers, or what. The official Republicans, who can make no mistake as to where they are in the political boat, generally agree to consider every one who is not with and of them Reformers, and hate them accordingly. Doubt and schism have ever entered the ranks of the Free Masons, who are boldly charged with being a Democratic political machine. It follows that, all Democratic political machine. It follows that, all Democratic political machine. It follows that, all Democratic political machine. The free Masons have also gone over to reform. The suspicions bred in and of the Grand Army of the Republic have completely used up that venerable fraud in this section; and it really does seem as though the world—from an Administration point of view—was about coming to an end.

I telegraphed, a few days ago that Senator Campbell had met with an accident which might disable him from attendance at the Senator The Senator is now recovering, and the Republicans are in great glee.

Philadelphia Politica—A Contest Be-

THE PULPIT.

[Continued from the Third Page.]

allusions to trite historical facts, at the rate of about 500 words per minute:

She was glad, in all places and on all occasions where she was permitted to do so, to speak in behalf of the gospel of peace as opposed to the war system of nations. There was no end to, the rivalry between nations as to which should maintain the most effective preparations for the destruction of life, limb, and property. God did not keep up the war system. It was not like thunder and lightning, nor like the earthquake; it was kept up by men. There was much to be done by Christian men and women toward removing this spirit of wholesale bloodshed. Individuals abusild realize their responsibility for the constitution of public sentiment, and should use their influence to turn the thoughts of men away from war channels. The rivalry of war between nations must be changed to an international court of justice, similar to our present Supreme Court system. People should not be satisfied that we now had peace, for no one knew how soon the torrents of blood would begin to flow again. There were now in existence two organizations for the promotion of the cause of peace—the London Peace Society, and the American Peace Society. It was all owing to the efforts of the London Peace Society that grottration superseded war in the matter of the Alabama claims. The remainder of the discourse consisted of a sketch of the pleasant purposes of the American Peace Society, and an appeal for support at the hands of all Christian people.

THE WESTMINSTER CHURCH.

The services as the Westminster (Presbyterian) Church, corner of Peoris and Jackson streets, were made doubly interesting, yesterday morning, by the ordination of three ruling Elders and two Deacons. A targe congregation was present. The usual religious exercises were supplemented with a sermon on "The Church as the Bride," by the pastor, the Rev. D. J. Burrough. Then followed the ordination of H. M. Chase, J. K. Stevens, and Mr. Wallace as ruling Elders, and A. Davidson and A. H. Briggs as Deacons. The ceremonies were conducted by Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Walker, who were delegated by the Presbytery for the purpose. The communicants of the church number 103. They were formerly members of the Third Church, but withdraw to establish a house for themselves. Thus far they have prospered, and they will unfonbtedly succeed in building mp a strong congregation and accomplishing much good. The services at the Westr

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, OCK ISLAND, Itl., Jan. 10.—A temporar Book is and, fil., Jan. 10.—A temporary injunction was granted yesterday in the tax-suit of the Bockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Bailroad v. the County Collector and Treasurer of Rock Island County. The decision was given by Judge Pleasanta, of the Circuit Court, and prohibits the collection of taxes on the assessments made by the State Board of Equalization. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court, and a final decision obtained at this term.

Ten joint stock companies of Moline and six of Rock Island, through their attorney, Ira O. Wilkinson, of Chicago, have filed similar applications, and will get a hearing forthwith.

Verdict Against a Railread.

From the Dubuque Times, Jan. 10.

Yesterday forenoon the taking of testimony in the case of G. L. Albert vs. The L. C. R. R., closed, and the argument commenced. For the benefit of these who ma, live out of the immediate neighborhood of Dribuque, we will give a brief statement of the point at issue: About the middle of October, 1872, the plaintiff, Albert, and another man named Haines, were run into by the cars at a crossing of the above-named road, a few miles west of the city, and both were severely jojured. Albert's injuries were a broken and dislocated collar bone, and severe injuries of the soine. Haines was also severely injured,—even more than Albert,—and, in a suit brought by him, obtained a verdict of \$11,000. Albert, founding his hopes on the result of this trial, brought suit, claiming \$10,000. Has collar bone, it is said has never reunited and he is a cripple for life. The suit commenced on Monday. At just 15 minutes to 4 colock yesterday the case was submitted to the jury, and at half-past \$0 clock they returned with a verdict of \$6,000 for plaintiff. The defense rested their argument on lack of ordinary precaution on the part of the plaintiff. The road where the accident occurred runs through a out, and the banks of the cut, at the time the accident occurred, were covered by a growth of small timber, such as would serve to hide an approaching train, and compet those obliged to cross there to rely on their sense of hearing for gafety.

From the Dubuque Herald, Jen. 16.

Prom the Dubuque Herald, Jan. 16.

During the past month, verdicts have been found against the railroads for parties in this city to the amount of \$37,000. L. H. Harvey obtained a verdict against the C., D. & M. for

MARDI GRAS.

Proclamation of King Carnival to His Loyal Memphian Subjects. Mearns, Jan. 10.—The following proclama-tion will appear in the morning papers to-mor-

tion will appear in the morning papers to-morrow:

Proclamation—Mardt Gras, Feb. 17, 1874, Memphis: King Carnaval, in the plantitude of his power, so-quired from illustrious ancestors, whose beginning is coeval with mirth, felly relaxation, and merriment, reappears and asserts his royal pleasure. Give ear to his edicis:

First—He will, Feb. 17, 1874, the day called Mardi Gras by the ruligar, at his regal seat of Memphis, hold high carnival.

Second—He extends his gracious bidding to the gentle fair, and their knightly attendants, over the broad land, and summens his loving followers to his court, arrayed in sumptious eye-starling apparel.

Third—He orders has the stars thall wink and hide behind the sable fringe of the sky; laughter and amazement shall rule the hour.

Yourth—He commands, by virtue of his awful authority, all railway magnates and steamboat princes to forego cardid profit, and reduce the usual charges to his royal city one-half. Let them true miares.

obey, Fifth—He orders by supreme will that his pulsarinand fatthful children of Mystic Memph shall receive his royal quests with sumptuous rites and princely cospitality that all may be welcome.

Done at His Royal Palace, in the City of Memphia, the S873d year of his reign. (Signed) REI CARNIVAL, Attest: MOMUS TYPHON,

MINNESOTA.

The Rich Counties.

From the St. Paul Press.

A brief examination of the returns in the State Anditor's office will convince the most skeptical that Mianesots is increasing in wealth with astonishing rapidity. For the purpose of indicating what is being done in this direction, a few of the returns from the leading counties have been examined, and the total of property returned for taxation, real and personal, for the past two years, a herewith presented, together with the increase (mainly of personal property) in each of the counties embraced in the list:

eral improvements on the real estate are includ-ed in the list.

While only the millionaire counties, or those returning over one million dollars in tatable valuation, are recorded in this aliusion to the increasing was to of the State, the new counties show a still larger proportion of gain, and crod-

al as well as progressive St DEATHS.

PROBLETS—The funeral of Bennett Pisters will take place in his late resistance, its Seventeenth-st., at II a. m. Jun. II, to Rose Hill Comassery. All friends of the family are invited to attend.

SELECTY—On Sunday morning, Jan. II, at J v'clock, large J was a few to the family are invited to attend.

SELECTY—On Sunday morning, Jan. II, at J v'clock, large J was a few to the sunday morning, Jan. II, at J v'clock p. III, Jun. II, 1914, at his late residence. Joint Healery, in his 78th war. Funeral to-morney at I o'clock p. m. All friends as invited. Funeral to-morrow at I o'clock by invited.

Mr. Healey was a native of Limolashire, England, engrating to this security in 180.

HORN Jan. 0, at STI Division et., John Francis Joseph, only wor of John Horn, aged Tyears and 6 days.

Fanteral to-day at I p. m.

AMUSEMENTS. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

NILSSON Ten Nights and Two Matinees

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA CO. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR

Mms. CHRISTINE NILSSON as LUCIA
A. VECUNCAPOLI (first appearance here) as Edgards
Sig. Del. PUENTE (first appearance here) as Ashica
sig. Soola Ha was a first appearance here) as Ashica
sig. Soola Ha as a first appearance here) as Ashica
sig. Soola Ha as a sociota sign of the sociota s

MARTHA Miss A. L. CARY as Sig. ITALO CAMPANINI (first appear Sig. DEL PUENTE as. Wednesday evening—LES HUGUENOTS. Thunday—MIGNON. Friday—AIDA. Saturday—Nilsson Mainse—FAUST.

General Admission, C. S. Reserved Scate, \$1.00 cztra.

Bozze, 928-06. Admission Scoond Balcony, St. S. Reserved, 50 cpuis extra.

Bozze, 100 cpuis extra.

Boz

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MONDAY, Jan. 13 Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matiness, Watte Phillips' Great

NOT GUILTY WITH A POWERFUL CAST.

New Scenery! Novel and Feculiar Effects! New Contumes, and Thrilling Military Evolutions!

Act 1— England; The Embarkation of the Troops.

Act 3—The Escape. Act 3—India; The Battle with the
Sepoys. Act 4—Oakfield Grange.

In preparation—" MAGNOLIA." MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,

Arlington Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! Of the truly extrainery and sensation Trick Pantomimo of SIMPLE SIMON. "Pretty Little Minais," by the suthor, Bobby Recomb. Picnic Skirmishors. "Ballad, C. S. Fredricks. Hast, G.o. Davenport in his special ics.

Every Evening and Saturday Matince. UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH

NEW LECTURE-ONCE ONLY. RIGHT REV. CHAS. E. CHENEY, D. D. TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1874. Subject-WICKLIFFE, "The Reformer." Admittance, Moia ; reserved seets, 10 cts. Reserved seats for sale at Bliss & Sharp's, corner Twenty-second-st and Walsach av. Book & Ranner's, corner Radion and State-sale, T. E. Blistanded, corner Madion and Season and GLOBE THEATRE.

Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matthee Fox & Denier's Pantomime Troupe! TONY DENTEIR
The sole acknowledged rival of G. L. FOX as CLOWS, in his famous panionime entitled HUMPTY DUMPTY!
As played for three years in New York City '5 Talanted
Performers. Anarray of specialty artists. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. JOHN DILLON. Who will appear in a round of his celebrated impions, including those in which the Chicago publicut, ago acknowledged that he has no equal in the Monday and Tuesday Evenings and Wednesday.

REDUCED PRICES. as to removal to another city, the proprieter of the 148 CLARK-ST., flas reduced admission fee to

25 CENTS To enable rich and poor to see the most wonderful collec-tion of works of Art and Nature ever exhibited in this city. CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Waba-hav, and Twenty seemd st.

MONDAY, JAN. 19. ONE WEEK OWLE.

FRANK MAC EVOY'S Celebrated Hibernicon Combination Irlah Comedy and Character Company, Irlah Seesay, Songs, Dances, Wil and Humor. Admission, Wilch. Olidron, Scin. Matines Thursday and Saturday, Sp. m. Matines prices—Admission, Scin. Children, 19 cits. KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

MONDAY, JAN. 12. Engagement Extraordinary.

PROF. PHILLANDERO,

THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

Concluding with his Character Specially of Away From
House. Admission, 860. AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CQ., 65 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock. Dress Goods, Notions, Hostery, Underwar, Gleves, Gauntists, etc. A full line of Ladins' Fur Sets. An invoice of Artificial Flowers, An invoice of Man's and Boys' Winter Caps. Also Waite and Gray Wool Raskets, Bed Comforters, Floor and Table Olcloths, Matthings, wic. etc.

By GEO. P. GORB & CO., Austineers, By GEO. P. GORB & CO., Austineers, By GEO. P. GORB & CO., Austineers, By GEO.

Boots & Shoes And our usual offerings will be made Jan. 14, at 10 a.s G. P. GORE & CO., Anothouses

AUCTIONEERS, NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Between Dearborn and Clark.)

20 Buggles, Phaetons, and Cutters, 220, 317

HARMONIA PROPERTY AND CHIEFS. ON WEDBESDAY, JAN. 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING BOOTS, SHOES, BUFFALO OVERS, By ELISON, POMEROY & CO Priday Morning, Jan. 16, at 9 1-2 o'dock!

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Parior Suits, Bedroom Sets, Wardindson, Joseph W. and Silver-plated Show Cases, Desira Marchaddas, Alexander Tabla, one Dealing Tables, Occ., Cases Tabla, one Dealing Tables, Princette Tables, one Dealing Tables, Tables, one Dealing Tables, Tables, one Dealing Tables, T VOLUME 27.

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shis raies in amounts of from On Hundred Thousand Dollars. Buyen certificates will be entitled at once almand 25 per cent advance, he mouths from date of sale; 50 per mouths; 75 per cent from 13 to 1 ain unsold, upon payment of t

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The Chicago Collect

A Bank Of ten years' experience, desires a bank, either eity or country. Can testimouish as to character and abi Tribune office. DISSOLUTION N DISSOLUT

The copartmental heretofore kno bury, fivory stable keepers, is this total consent. All debts due by the remaining partner, who is a debts due said firm. COPARTNE

We have this day entered into pain, and Boarding Stable Keepers, bere the business will be conducted by of Kincade & Toomey. DISSOLUT The copartmership heretofore a farish and Geo. P. Lee, under the control of the c

go, Jan. 12, 1874. DISSOLUT The firm of Mosoley & Jenks in a mutual consent. The business will G. Mosely at 195 West Madison st.

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